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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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## FRENCH MAKE LOCAL GAINS IN FLANDERS

### British Take Hundreds of Prisoners in Repulsing Attack Near Ypres

#### LEAVE STOPPED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF HOLLAND

German Paper Warns Holland Against Becoming Another Belgium and Advises That Nation Seek Cover.

#### "TOO CONCILIATORY TOWARD ENTENTE"

End of German Patience Will Come, Says Teuton Military Critic; New Demand of Embarrassing Nature.

THE HAGUE, April 27 (By A. P.).—The commander in chief of the land and sea forces in Holland has provisionally stopped all leaves of absence.

Holland Warned Not to Become "a Second Belgium."

LONDON, April 27 (By A. P.).—Referring to the tension between Holland and Germany, the Rotterdam correspondent of the Telegraph says he understands that the Dutch Government already has taken preliminary steps to bring into force certain military measures.

German papers reaching Holland are lecturing the Dutch regarding the risks they are running. The Tages Rundschau of Berlin warns them against Holland becoming a second Belgium, that is to say, a place from which Great Britain may attack Germany. The possibility of such a development cannot, it says, be disregarded and warns the Dutch in their own interest to seek cover.

The clerical Germania says the German demands on Holland are intended to restore the balance of that country which lately has shown itself "too conciliatory toward the Entente." Capt. von Salzmann, military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, says Holland is not yet placed before a final decision and by conscientious neutrality can still keep outside of the war, but she must understand that an end will come some day to German patience which has already been tried to the uttermost.

The Hague correspondent of the Times reports that Holland has given way to the German demand for use of the railway across the Province of Limburg, stipulating, however, that no military traffic must pass. Another demand of an embarrassing nature connected with shipping facilities has been made by Germany.

German Minister to the Netherlands Still at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (By A. P.).—The German Minister to the Netherlands is still at The Hague and did not leave for Germany as reported, the Netherlands legation announced today. The Dutch Minister to Berlin returned to The Hague, it was said, to discuss with his Government the progress of negotiations with Germany.

No ultimatum, it was asserted at the legation, has been sent to Holland by Germany either in relation to the sand and gravel dispute or any other questions that may have arisen. The legation took occasion to deny that Holland has put an embargo on the export of tin, cinchona and kapok from the Dutch East Indies and said that the Government merely had issued an order requiring that exports be licensed. This action, it was said, had nothing to do with negotiations between Germany and Holland, but is a domestic matter in which Holland alone was interested.

Major's Documents Stolen. Maj. Walter L. Reed, attached to the office of the Inspector-General of the Army, reported to the police that when he was eating breakfast at Union Station at 9 a. m. today a portfolio containing important official Government documents, and a suitcase containing clothing valued at \$75 were stolen from beside his chair.

Steffens Not Allowed to Speak. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 27 (By A. P.).—Lincoln Steffens, magazine writer and lecturer, was prevented by the police last night from delivering an advertised address at a local church on the "menace of peace." Chief of Police McMullen told Steffens that "no man who criticized the Government as he (Steffens) had done in a previous lecture" could speak again in San Diego, especially in war time.

#### TOWN PAYS TRIBUTE TO COUPLE WITH 5 SONS IN SERVICE

Hays, Kan., Presents Silk Service Flag in Celebration—Sixth Son to Enlist.

HAYS, Kan., April 27 (Special).—A silk-service flag of five stars was formally presented by the city of Hays to Mr. and Mrs. Anton Gross at a celebration here yesterday which packed the largest theater. Five of their sons are already in the army and a sixth will enlist as soon as the school where he is teaching closes for the summer. This will make six of the eight Gross sons in the service of Uncle Sam.

One is already in France and another supposed to have sailed. Mrs. Gross, the mother, responded to a speech of presentation. She thanked the people of Hays and said she deemed it a privilege to have been the mother of the men who would help to make the right more powerful than force and aggression. Martin Gross is with the 137th Infantry, John is in France in the heavy artillery, Theodore is at Jefferson Barracks, Paul is supposed to have sailed for France and Jacob is at Camp Greene, N. C.

#### ORDER ENFORCING IRISH CONSCRIPTION EXPECTED

Rumor in Nationalist Circles in Dublin Says It Will Be Signed

LONDON, April 27 (By A. P.).—It is reported in Nationalist circles that an order in council will be signed enforcing conscription in Ireland next week, says a Central News dispatch from Dublin.

According to the Daily Mail, the post of Chief Secretary of Ireland has been offered to Edward Shortt, member of the House of Commons from Newcastle-on-Tyne, in succession to Henry Edward Duke.

#### WILL NAME CAPTIVE AMERICANS

Germany to Give Seicheprey List as AMSTERDAM, April 27 (By A. P.).—A Berlin dispatch says that the names of the 183 Americans whom the Germans report they captured in the recent battle at Seicheprey, in the Meuse sector, will be published in the Gazette des Ardennes, a German propaganda organ published in French.

This, it is done, the dispatch says, because doubts have been expressed outside of Germany that prisoners in such number were taken.

#### UKRAINE GRAIN REACHES BERLIN

LONDON, April 27 (By A. P.).—Referring to a meeting of the Reichstag food council in Berlin on Friday, at which the question of reducing the bread ration was discussed, a German official statement received today says:

"It was decided that the present position was not critical enough for the taking of such important measures at this time. The authorities will therefore wait and see how fast grain is imported from the Ukraine. Some transports have already arrived."

#### In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

German Proof at Last That the Kaiser was Guilty of the War. Text of an extraordinary document that shows, for all time, on whose hands is the blood shed in this war.

On the High Seas on the German Raider "Wolf"—The thrilling story of an American captain, who was taken prisoner on the enemy vessel after his own ship was sunk and who spent several weeks on her, watching her depredations against Allied commerce. The first installment of a serial narrative that will appear in St. Louis exclusively in the Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Garfield Tells the Inside Story of His Famous Fuel Order—An absorbingly interesting contribution to the history of the heroic efforts we are making to do our part in this war.

A Man Who Has Painted a Picture a Month for 50 Years—He is a St. Louisian and you will learn all about him in a page article in the Magazine Section.

When Troop Trains Go Through St. Louis at Night—A double page of drawings in colors of scenes to be witnessed constantly at Union Station.

Order Your Copy Today

#### LONDON WRITERS REGARD CRISIS AS "MOST PERILOUS"

Newspapers Say Britain Must Put Forth Utmost Effort to Supply Wastage in Ceaseless Fighting.

#### TASK OF HOLDING YPRES IS DIFFICULT

View Is Taken, However, That Enemy Must Act Quickly Before American Aid Turns the Tide.

LONDON, April 27 (By A. P.).—Commenting on the Flanders battle in serious tone, the morning newspapers contend that the situation imposes on Great Britain the necessity of putting forth the utmost effort, especially of furnishing more men to supply the wastage in the ceaseless fighting.

"We are faced with a crisis more perilous and momentous than any that has hitherto arisen, even in this appalling war," writes the military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"Possession of the channel ports by the enemy would make our task on land and sea infinitely more intricate and costly."

The Daily News, in an editorial, says the situation has changed seriously for the worse as a result of the fighting of the last two days, and that the German drive toward the Flanders coast is a matter of very serious concern. Nevertheless, it regards the situation as in no wise yet stabilized and says that if the Germans mean to break through they must do it quickly before American reinforcements can turn the tide.

The effect of the capture of Mont Kemmel upon the situation at Ypres is canvassed anxiously by some papers. The Daily Chronicle thinks that Ypres would be costly and precarious. It hopes that it will be found possible to dislodge the enemy as at Villers-Bretonneux. Otherwise, it says, a further withdrawal of the Ypres line may be desirable. The Chronicle contends, however, that the present value of Ypres is only secondary.

#### GETS FIVE YEARS FOR REFUSAL TO UNDERGO MINOR OPERATION

Soldier at Camp Meade Respected Mother's Objection After Two Sisters Died Under Knife.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (Special).—Because his mother had sworn over the graves of two sisters, who died as the result of operations, that no other member of the family should go under the knife, Israel Lasina, a soldier at Camp Meade, refused to undergo a minor operation. Lasina was court-martialed last Saturday and sentenced to five years at hard labor in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Jay, N. Y. His mother, suffering from nervous prostration, is under a physician's care at her home here. She strongly protests her son's loyalty.

"Israel is no slacker. He was willing to undergo the operation, but I refused to allow it. I am the one they should blame," she said.

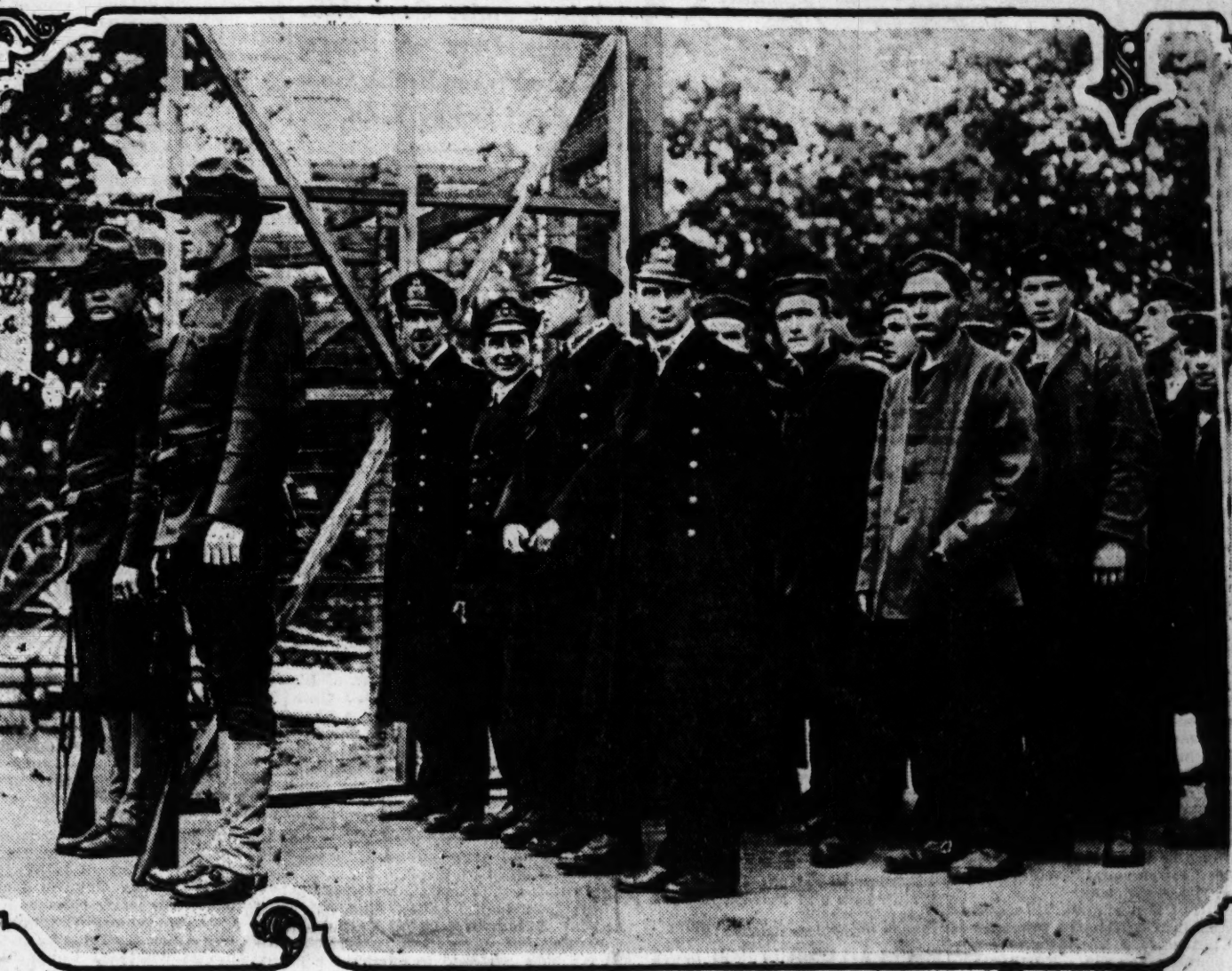
#### CLUB TO KNOCK OFF HATS

Mechin Proposes Forming Society to Enforce Respect to Flag.

Gus V. R. Mechin, president of the French Society of St. Louis, who snatched the hats from the heads of many men who failed to uncover when the United States flag was carried by them in the Liberty Loan procession accompanying Sarah Bernhardt yesterday, in an interview after the parade, said that America was lacking in patriotism, and that every public school morning session should open with a salute to the flag and should close with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mechin proposed the organization of a committee of citizens who would agree to knock the hats off of every man who failed to remove his hat when the flag was carried. He said he would receive applications for membership on his committee at his office in the daytime and at his home at night.

#### German Submarine Crew at American Prison Camp



—Photograph by Central News Photo Service, New York.

OFFICERS and crew of the German submarine U-58, which was sunk and the crew captured by the United States destroy-

er Fanning, arrived at the prison camp at Fort McPherson, after journeying from Hoboken, N. J., under guard of marines. This picture

shows the officers of the U-boat and part of the crew, just inside the barbed wire gate at the camp. The officers are Capt. Gustav Auberger, Lieut. Frederick Muller and Officer Henry Ropke.

#### 90,000 RECRUITS THROUGH BARRACKS HERE IN 12 MONTHS

Col. Hunter Says Post's Health Record Compares Favorably With That of Others.

Col. George K. Hunter, commanding at Jefferson Barracks, when discussing health conditions at the post, said today that nearly 90,000 army recruits have passed through the barracks in the last 12 months. Virtually all of these men have only remained for eight or ten days, in which they are equipped, given elementary instruction in drilling and saluting and sent to join regiments.

Col. Hunter said a recent dispatch from Washington stating that Jefferson Barracks had the highest sick rate of all army stations was misleading. The Washington report, he said, must have been based on the number of men cared for at the post hospital from outside sources, instead of regular barracks soldiers.

"Jefferson Barracks is a healthy place," said the Commandant, "and the percentage of sickness among the regular men here is quite low. However, whenever men on troops trains become ill and are near St. Louis, they are removed to our hospital. We also have 20 or 25 patients, recruits from outside sources in St. Louis. In addition to this the majority of the men who pass through here, only remain eight or 10 days, and when any of them become sick we take care of them until they get well, and they are figured in the percentage of sickness."

"There are only six posts in the country where like conditions obtain, so it is misleading to say that our sick rate is the highest, when, as a matter of fact, it compares favorably with the record of all posts in the country, excluding the transient camps I mentioned."

#### WAR CROSS TO 11 AMERICANS

Ambulance Men Decorated for Gallant Service in Present Battle.

PARIS, April 27.—Eleven American ambulance men have won the War Cross by gallant services performed during the battle now in progress. Lieut. Ralph Richmond, commanding Section 642, with Sergt. John Beebe, G. L. Harris, Henry J. James, E. A. Littlefield and John J. Frennig, were cited in eulogistic terms for carrying away wounded men from positions right up against the enemy's lines under the heaviest fire.

Charles A. Reed of Section 525, Henry W. Holman, Johnson N. Hung, J. Frennig, were cited in eulogistic terms for carrying away wounded men from positions right up against the enemy's lines under the heaviest fire.

#### 12 OFFICERS NAMED AMONG 103 CASUALTIES

Two Lieutenants Killed in Action, Captain and Three Lieutenants Wounded Severely.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (By A. P.).—The casualty list today contained 103 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 11. Died of accident, 4.

Wounded severely, 47. Wounded slightly, 37. Missing in action, 2.

Twelve officers are named. Lieuts. John D. Arnett and Charles R. Long were killed in action; Lieuts. Thomas L. Denio and Samuel A. Tyler were wounded slightly; Lieut. Andrew S. Robinson is reported missing in action, and Chaplain William J. Farrell has been wounded slightly.

The list follows: Killed in action—Lieuts. John D. Arnett and Charles R. Long; Sergt. Edward J. Beatty; Corporals Harry F. Dittmars and Edward P. Wing; Privates Charles D. Cosma, Frank Durwin, Bernard T. Fitzsimmons, Eric G. Hedquist, Abe Koser and Henry A. Lacroix.

Killed in accidents—Lieuts. Thomas J. Mooney and Charles S. Williams; Wagoner Fred Boyce; Private John Cochran.

Severely wounded—Capt. John T. English, Lieuts. Clement A. Fogarty, Richard R. Furlong and Harvey C. Updegrave; Sergts. Clovis L. Desautiers, Charles L. Gilbert and George M. Parks; Corporals James J. Henderson, Charles J. Hill, William F. Sheridan and Samuel Tobias; Cooks Andrew H. Broadhurst and Leon Robertson; Wagoners Russell Drury and Richard M. Land; Privates Clarence P. Adoue, Charley P. Bays, William Beckwith, Aloysius J. Brown, John R. Cannon, Domenico Capuzzi, Brodie Caywood, Manuel O. Correia, John W. Dill, John J. Giles, John M. Grattan, Herbert W. Hopper, Joseph Jordan, Joseph Kacher, John Knopf, Joseph Laughius, Onay E. Lancholt, Archie C. Lener, David E. Marshall, Alphonse Meder, Andrew F. Offutt, Ray E. Palmer, Martin Peterson, Frederick C. Raliss, Johnnie H. Roddy, Louis Selvytella, Benny

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

#### U. S. MARINES ARE "DEVIL DOGS" TO THE GERMANS

Men in France Proud of Their Name, "Teufel Hunden," Say Letters.

NEW YORK, April 27 (By A. P.).—United States Marines in service in France are proud of the title "Teufel Hunden," or "Devil Dogs," conferred upon them by the Germans, according to letters received at marine corps recruiting headquarters here from overseas. The name, the letters say, saves the "soldiers of the sea" from selecting a substitute for the unfavorable "Sammy."

"Wow, those guys put us in the same class with the 'ladies from hell,'" a veteran Sergeant of the marines was quoted as saying in one note sent home.

#### RAIN AND COLDER TONIGHT, PROBABLY CLEARING TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES. 1 a. m. . . . . 53 12 noon . . . . . 50 3 p. m. . . . . 52 1 p. m. . . . . 50 Yesterday. High, 61 at 6:30 p. m.; low, 43 at 7 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Rain and colder tonight, probably clearing tomorrow morning; fresh, shifting winds.

#### MAN WITH 2 SONS IN ARMY DENIED CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

Shoe Repairer's Children Were Born in Hungary, and All Are Now Enemy Aliens.

Anto Kugler, 41 years old, 4809 Germania avenue, a shoe repairer in a department store, learned from Federal officials today that he cannot obtain his final citizenship papers until after the war.

One of Kugler's sons, Rudolph, 18, formerly was a Corporal in the First Missouri Regiment, and is now an enlisted man in the regular army. The other, Frank, 16, is with a hospital unit at a camp in Georgia.

Kugler gave his consent for both sons to enlist. They entered the service before a state of war with Hungary was declared. As both were born in Hungary, they are now enemy aliens.

The announcement that he could not obtain his final papers while this country is at war with his native land, deeply affected Kugler. "I want to be an American, and I have given my boys to this country," he said. He came to America and to St. Louis in 1904.

#### "No Austrian Blood to Be Shed to Retain German Conquests."

LONDON, April 27.—"The thing is certain," says the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague. "We are not going to allow Austrian blood to be shed, either now or later on, to retain German conquests."

This statement is made in a criticism of Germany's action in the direction of virtual annexation of the former Russian border states of Livonia and Esthonia. The newspaper asks whether the treaty concluded with Russia at Brest-Litovsk is still valid and adds:

"Germany's action will have to be paid for with another war as soon as Russia is strong enough. This, of course, is entirely Germany's business."

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The fall of Mont Kemmel is a serious blow to the security of the salient about Ypres, but to gain a complete victory there the Germans must strike quickly. While Kemmel's capture by the enemy does not mean the immediate evacuation of Ypres, military observers say, it does menace the British positions there and a further retirement in the next few days is not unlikely.

Southwest of Ypres the Germans are now on a line running from the northwest of Bailleul through Loos.

#### REPEATED ASSAULTS BY ENEMY FAIL

French Counter-Attack West of Kemmel Hill and Recapture Loire and Other Positions While British Hold Up Germans South of Ypres.

#### TEUTONS SUFFER SERIOUS LOSSES

Haig Reports Many Attempts by Foe to Advance Were Checked—Allies Gain Further Advantages in Local Attacks on Somme.

LONDON, April 27 (By A. P.).—The French have recaptured positions from Loire to La Clytte, in Flanders, west of Mont Kemmel, the War Office announced today. The fighting on the Flanders front north of Ypres was very severe. The enemy advance was held at all points. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

Continuing their counter attacks on the front east of Amiens the allies have gained further advantages in the Hangard Villers-Bretonneux sector, it also was announced.

The Germans made a heavy attack on the front south of Ypres. There was a long battle for Voormezelle, two miles south of Ypres, which the British retained, taking hundreds of prisoners.

The statement follows: "There was great artillery activity on both sides during the night on the whole front north of the Lys River. The fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy making repeated and determined attempts to develop the advantage gained by him on the previous day. After many hours of fluctuating battle the enemy's advance was held at all points. Heavy casualties were suffered by his troops in the course of his many unsuccessful attacks."

"The enemy's assaults on the French positions from Loire to La Clytte were pressed with extreme violence. After the night's fighting, the enemy was beaten off with great loss to him, his troops succeeded at the fourth attempt in carrying the village of Loire. In the evening our allies counter-attacked and drove the enemy out, regaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed."

"Fierce fighting took place north of Kemmel village and in the neighborhood of Voormezelle which, after a prolonged struggle, remains in the hands of our troops. In the afternoon the enemy again heavily attacked our positions at the ridge wood southwest of Voormezelle and was completely repulsed. Some hundreds of prisoners were captured by us in this fighting."

"Local fighting also took place yesterday afternoon on the Lys battle front in the neighborhood of Oudenarde as a result of which 48 prisoners were captured by us."

"South of the Somme the fighting continued during the afternoon to the advantage of the allied troops in the Hangard-Villers-Bretonneux sector. Our line was again advanced at certain points and a hostile attack with tanks early in the afternoon was broken up by our fire and failed to develop. The number of prisoners captured by us in this area is over 900."

"Successful raids were carried out by us during the night in the neighborhood of Arleux (northwest of Arras) and in the Vieux-Berquin sector (southeast of Hazebrouck). We captured 200 prisoners."

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#### BRITISH CASUALTIES 18,360

List for Week Includes 5000 Officers and Men Dead.

LONDON, April 27 (By A. P.).—Casualties in the British ranks reported this week totaled 18,360. The losses were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 488; men, 2461; wounded or missing, officers, 2071; men, 15,229.







## HOME GUARDS SELL \$74,950 WORTH OF BONDS IN CANVASS

Total of Liberty Sales in St. Louis Not Yet Available—Latest Figure for City \$28,091,350.

### MADDOO CANCELS VISIT TOMORROW

Sales in Eighth Reserve District Now \$143,858,650, Representing 452,408 Buyers Outside City and County.

The First Regiment, Missouri Home Guards, in its house-to-house canvass yesterday in the Liberty day drive, secured 1074 subscriptions for a total of \$74,950 up to midnight. The officers of the regiment expect the total to reach \$150,000 today. It was announced that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's plans to visit St. Louis tomorrow had been canceled.

At the Liberty Loan headquarters no figures were available up to noon today on the amount of subscriptions obtained in the city yesterday. Up to noon yesterday the city had subscribed \$28,091,350, which is 71 per cent of its quota of \$39,000,000.

Figures for District.

Subscriptions in the St. Louis Federal Reserve District totaled \$143,858,650 up to noon yesterday. This is an oversubscription of 10 per cent of the district's quota being \$130,000,000. The subscribers, exclusive of St. Louis and St. Louis County, number 452,408.

The following table shows the progress of the loan in the various states comprising the district:

STATE	Amount	Per cent	No. of Subscribers
Arkansas	\$18,000,000	117	74,533
Illinois	\$12,000,000	101	52,781
Indiana	\$12,000,000	101	52,781
Mississippi	\$12,000,000	101	52,781
Missouri	\$12,000,000	101	52,781
Nebraska	\$12,000,000	101	52,781
Tennessee	\$12,000,000	101	52,781
St. Louis City and County	\$28,091,350	71	25,262

Tennessee, with only 75 per cent of its quota subscribed, is lowest among the states in the St. Louis District, but sales in Memphis yesterday raised the city's total to \$4,000,000 and indicated an improvement in the drive there.

### BIG LIBERTY DAY CELEBRATION IN TWELFTH STREET

Ceremonies Included Talk in French by Sarah Bernhardt and Series of Parades.

The Liberty day celebration in St. Louis yesterday centered in Twelfth street, around the statue, "America Defending Civilization," and around the speakers' stand in front of the Post-Dispatch Building.

It began with the placing of a wreath at the foot of the statue by Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, after she had been escorted from Hotel Statler through the downtown streets. It continued all afternoon, with the converging of parades there, the placing of other wreaths, music, speeches and much cheering for America, especially by Americans of foreign birth.

Mrs. Bernhardt, in placing her wreath, spoke in French, concluding, as she saluted the statue, with "Vive la Liberté." Her speech was translated by G. V. R. Mechin, president of the French Society of St. Louis.

Bohemians, Croats and Slovaks had a parade eight blocks long, with three bands and a drum and bugle corps. In addition to 12 large flags, every marcher carried a small flag. The children wore red, white and blue caps. There were numerous signs reading, "Bohemians Are 100 Per Cent Americans," "Little Sam Can Trust His American Slovaks," and "For Our American Country We Are Ready to Fight, Ready to Die."

After the large flags had been grouped on the speakers' stand and all heads had been bared, speeches were delivered by Mechin, H. Dostal, John S. Leahy and Stanley Wallach of Fenton, Mo.

The letter carriers, with their band and drum and bugle corps, marched from the postoffice to Twelfth street, and listened to addresses by Postmaster Selph and W. E. Hillemeier.

Twelve Italian and Polish societies marched in the Twelfth and Carr to Twelfth street, with bands and flags and banners. They joined with the letter carriers in their celebration, and then had one of their own, and were addressed by the Rev. Amadio Pascluta and others.

Jefferson Barracks soldiers, home guards, boy scouts, the fire department, school children, Red Cross workers and relatives of enlisted men took part in a Liberty day parade at Kirkwood, St. Louis County. In the parade at Webster Groves were 27 historical floats.

Another Quake at San Jacinto, SAN JACINTO, Cal., April 27. (By A. P.)—One of the hardest of a score of earthquakes, the first three of which last Sunday demolished large parts of the business district here and at Hemet, occurred last night about 10:30 p. m. No damage was done.

## The St. Louis District Overtops Them All A New York View of Us in the Liberty Loan Campaign.



ONLY 6 DAYS YET FOR GROWING.

### \$2,113,998,000 SUBSCRIBED, WITH ONE WEEK REMAINING

St. Louis District Claims Largest Proportion of Population as Bond Buyers.

WASHINGTON, April 27. (By A. P.)—Partial reports on Liberty day sales in the third Liberty Loan campaign today raised the subscription total for the country to \$2,113,998,000. One more week of the campaign remains.

Delaware was the thirteenth State to go over the top. It is the first Eastern State to reach its goal. In the West the 100 per cent mark has been passed by Missouri, Washington, Utah, Oregon, Nevada, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho.

The St. Louis district is claiming unofficially the record for obtaining the largest proportion of the population as bond buyers, having reported \$33,539 subscribers. Kansas City district managers believed they had sent the district over the top.

President Wilson spent yesterday afternoon reviewing the long procession of 40,000 Government clerks and other Washington citizens with a few soldiers, which filed up Pennsylvania avenue for more than three hours and a half. The President's motorcade was preceded by the White House for the whole time with hat over his head and a large part of the time, as the hundreds of flags went by. Ruth Law, in a light airplane, and military aviators in the heavy machines, hummed overhead, looping and diving. Secretary Daniels trudged at the head of the big contingent of naval officers and Navy Department employees.

A Boy Scouts army of about 420,000 took the field throughout the country today to glean pledges in the final days of the campaign period. Hawaii has subscribed \$4,350,000, exceeding its quota by 17 per cent.

Wear a diamond. Buy on credit at Loftis Bros. & Co., 21 floor, 308 N. 6th.—Adv.

The White Hussar Band and the Western Military Academy Band led a Liberty Bond parade in which children of all the public and parochial schools of Alton marched. The war relic train was viewed in the afternoon.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in Alton totaled \$902,000 up to yesterday. Alton's quota is \$890,000.

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John Hill McKinney, formerly a reporter on an afternoon newspaper, has been commissioned as first Lieutenant in the United States Army Aviation Corps after completing training courses at three schools in France.

A letter received yesterday by his aunt, Mrs. W. E. Cunningham of 4605 Maryland avenue, told of his being appointed an instructor at the second training school in France after receiving the commission. Lieut. McKinney asked to be sent to the front at once but his request was refused. A copy of The Wing Slip, the official organ of the American aviators in France, just received here, contains an announcement of Lieut. McKinney's appointment as instructor.

Another Quake at San Jacinto, SAN JACINTO, Cal., April 27. (By A. P.)—One of the hardest of a score of earthquakes, the first three of which last Sunday demolished large parts of the business district here and at Hemet, occurred last night about 10:30 p. m. No damage was done.

### Liberty Loan Notes

Among the large subscriptions yesterday were those of the American Manufacturing Co. for \$500,000; Washington University, \$100,000; Elliot Frog and Switch Co., \$40,000; Emil Nathan, 5037 Waterman avenue, \$100,000.

The Women's Division reported sales yesterday aggregating \$248,000, bringing their total to \$6,029,000. Bonds amounting to \$20,000 were sold at Hotel Statler, where Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt attended the booth for a half hour.

Bond and insurance salesmen's teams have sold \$17,503,400 worth of bonds to 41,363 subscribers.

Christian Science churches in the city have sold more than \$200,000 worth of bonds to members of congregations.

One hundred and two employees of the Walnwright Brewery Co. bought \$6400 of bonds, making the concern 100 per cent subscribed. Bonds worth \$55,750 were sold by salesmen to the company's customers.

More than 500 employees of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co. have bought approximately \$75,000 worth of bonds. A majority of the subscribers are holders of bonds of the first and second issues.

Soldan High School reported subscriptions totaling \$280,300.

The Liberty day feature at Jerseyville, Ill., was the visit of the war exhibit train. About 3000 persons saw the exhibits and heard speeches by the American, Canadian and British soldiers who accompanied the train.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in Alton totaled \$902,000 up to yesterday. Alton's quota is \$890,000.

The White Hussar Band and the Western Military Academy Band led a Liberty Bond parade in which children of all the public and parochial schools of Alton marched. The war relic train was viewed in the afternoon.

John Hill McKinney, formerly a reporter on an afternoon newspaper, has been commissioned as first Lieutenant in the United States Army Aviation Corps after completing training courses at three schools in France.

A letter received yesterday by his aunt, Mrs. W. E. Cunningham of 4605 Maryland avenue, told of his being appointed an instructor at the second training school in France after receiving the commission. Lieut. McKinney asked to be sent to the front at once but his request was refused. A copy of The Wing Slip, the official organ of the American aviators in France, just received here, contains an announcement of Lieut. McKinney's appointment as instructor.

Another Quake at San Jacinto, SAN JACINTO, Cal., April 27. (By A. P.)—One of the hardest of a score of earthquakes, the first three of which last Sunday demolished large parts of the business district here and at Hemet, occurred last night about 10:30 p. m. No damage was done.

## GRAVES' DECISION ON SENATORSHIP EXPECTED TODAY

Missouri Chief Justice Has Had Governor's Offer of Stone's Place Under Advisement Since Yesterday.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 27.—Chief Justice Waller W. Graves of the Missouri Supreme Court, to whom Gov. Gardner yesterday tendered the appointment to the United States Senate to succeed the late Senator Stone, is expected to announce his decision today. The tender was made to him after the Governor had received a telegram from Speaker Champ Clark that he would not accept the appointment. Justice Graves was in conference with the Governor when the Clark telegram was received, and the Governor immediately offered Graves the place. The Justice took the offer under advisement, saying there were several matters he wished to consider, that he wanted to talk to Mrs. Graves and to his associates on the bench before deciding.

Formal Offer Also Made.

After verbally asking him to take the senatorship, the Governor sent the following formal letter to him: "Dear Judge—It is a great pleasure for me to tender you the appointment to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Stone. I sincerely trust you may see your way clear to accept this most important position and that you will signify your willingness to do so as quickly as possible."

As in the case of Speaker Clark there is much speculation among politicians as to whether Justice Graves will accept. The opinion of many is indicated in the title marks of one experienced, who said:

"Judge Graves, if he accepts and desires to remain in the Senate, and from a political standpoint it is inconceivable that he would not want to remain, would have to make a statewide campaign in the fall of 1918 and another in the fall of 1919. Each of these campaigns would cost him at least \$5000. If successful in both he would be Senator for eight years at \$7500 a year."

Salary the same.

"There might be some question of his election to the Senate, while there would be little question of re-election to the Supreme Bench this fall for a term of 10 years. His salary as Judge would be the same as his salary as Senator, and he would only have to make one campaign for the place."

Judge Graves is 58 years old. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Gov. Folk in 1906, and was re-elected the same year for a short term of two years, and was re-elected in 1908 for a full term of 10 years.

Champ Clark Tells Congressmen His Duty Is With Them.

WASHINGTON, April 27. (By A. P.)—"I am glad that you endorse my action," said Speaker Clark, addressing the House yesterday afternoon after he had declined Gov. Gardner's offer of the senatorship. "Of course, to be a Senator from Missouri is a great honor. It presented to me the most serious question that has ever arisen in my life from a political standpoint. The enormous amount of solicitation that I received from Missouri compelled me in the very nature of things to consider it. The generous conduct of the Republicans would have made it easier and I want to publicly thank them."

"I gave the matter consideration for two days and two nights. I left out of it as far as was humanly possible my own political fortunes. The only question in my mind was whether I was going to my country. I finally decided that on account of the affection and esteem so often manifested to me by the entire House of Representatives, without a man missing, my duty was here."

"The world I achieved on the floor of the House of Representatives and if I live a million years the manifestation of esteem and affection of this house bestowed on me would not be forgotten."

Shoe Repair Men Organize.

Employees of shoe repair shops have organized a local branch of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. Joseph E. Woracek, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, said that all but one shop in the business district had been organized and that the employees had been granted definite working hours and increase in wages.

Watches and Diamonds on credit. Loftis Bros. & Co., 21 floor, 308 N. 6th.—Adv.

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## AMERICA MUST PREPARE TO FIGHT GERMANY TO A KNOCKOUT, TAFT SAYS

Advocates of Peace by Negotiation Denounced by Former President—Says We Must Be Ready for Three Years of Fighting.

By WILLIAM H. TAFT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The man or nation confronted with a critical task who faces the facts and makes a clearly defined plan of action insures success. He who waits without clear purpose until events force him on is never ready and only blunders into victory. He is always waiting for something to turn up and is the sport of fortune.

Neither Congress nor the administration can be said to have made a definite plan in this war. Too many have been lured into the foolish hope that our allies could win if we furnished them money, food and material. It could easily be established that for some time after this war began there was no serious purpose on the part of the administration to put a large army in France. The coming of Joffre, Viviani and Baileff led to the reluctant sending of our small expeditionary force under Pershing to help the morale of our allies, but it was not intended to increase the force beyond half a million. The fond hope indulged was that the Austrian people would break away from Germany and the German people could be separated from their Kaiser and the military regime. Much reliance was placed on an interchange of messages and speeches which were to rouse the German people to revolutionary action by convincing them that we were not warring to destroy, but only to secure a just peace.

A powerful cult in Washington and elsewhere has severely criticized Lloyd George because he advocates the fighting of this war to a knockout. It is said this strengthens the military party with the German people and prevents their revolt against the Imperial Government. It is said that they would through the Reichstag by moral force (for the Reichstag has little real power) seek peace and defeat the imperial junker purpose. The German conquest of Russia by deceit and treachery has followed. The still small voice of the Socialists in the Reichstag against annexations and indemnities has been drowned in the triumph. The Reichstag is now invited to repeal the resolution declaring the peaceful and self-denying policies of the German people.

Our Bolshevists Still Active.

There is reason to believe that our peace-seeking cult has not been convinced, even yet, of the futility of its plan. It hopes that the Germans will in periods of discouragement press for peace without victory. Our people must brace themselves with the spirit of the Roundhead. They should see no goal but one. This is a holy war. As we go to church to renew expression of our love of God and our faith in the coming of His Kingdom, so in every patriotic gathering we should declare our love of country and our faith in its victory over evil in this war. Our creed might well run like this:

Our Creed in War.

First. I believe in our country as the great exponent of the rule of the people and find its vindication in their happiness and power for good.

Second. I believe that the vicious effort of German militarism to seize world control imposes on our country the duty of utmost endeavor to destroy it.

Third. I believe that our noble allies have been fighting our cause since August, 1914.

Fourth. I believe that a treaty of peace made with the Kaiser would not be worth a scrap of paper.

Fifth. I believe that the enormous sacrifice of life and treasure to the German frankenstein of war cannot be justified in the providence of God.

Successes of the present general offensive. If a deadlock on the western front follows this drive, the German people will not revolt. They will love to conform to power. Nothing but victory over their war lord could rouse them to revolution. Their attention and energy will be directed to their new territory in the East. Messages and money words calculated to win them from the Kaiser and conquest will be prepared in vain.

5,000,000 American Soldiers.

We should then face the facts. If we are to win this war, as we must, we should make a definite plan to throw into France American manpower enough to do it. It will need 5,000,000, perhaps 7,000,000, for the purpose. It will take at least two years from now to create such an army and transport it. Our shipping, artillery and aviation projects are probably perfected in that time, so that the world will be astonished at the volume and efficiency of our product. Our navy power to suppress the submarine will be greatly enhanced. With tools at hand our armies can be trained on this side before they go down to the sea in ships. They may then march to the trenches on landing. This is a plan for at least three years. It should be worked out in detail and legislation enacted to permit it to be begun with a clear vision of its extent, requirements and purpose.

The American people believe in fighting this war to a "knockout," as Lloyd George phrases it. Their conception of its world importance and their vital concern in it is broadening as our participation in it becomes greater. This western drive has startled them into anxious interest. When they hear that we have only a little more than 200,000 fighting men to help our English and French allies to resist the onslaught of 2,000,000 German troops and to withstand more artillery than ever was massed in the world's history, they feel like apologizing to Frenchmen and Englishmen. They are resolved that America's man-power on the battle front will never again be so insignificant in a struggle in which America has so great a stake.

But these sentiments are to be subjected to acid test. Before final victory we are likely to encounter disaster and loss of our dear ones. Sinister influences will be at work to temper our patriotic enthusiasm and the cult of which I have been speaking.

It is hoped that the German press for peace without victory. Our people must brace themselves with the spirit of the Roundhead. They should see no goal but one. This is a holy war. As we go to church to renew expression of our love of God and our faith in the coming of His Kingdom, so in every patriotic gathering we should declare our love of country and our faith in its victory over evil in this war. Our creed might well run like this:

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unless we defeat William of Hohenzollern and his Potsdam gang.

Sixth. I believe that, until that defeat, we can have no permanent peace.

Seventh. I believe it to be the whole duty of the American people to plan and prepare for a war long enough to enable it to train an army of five or more millions of fighting men and land them in France with proper equipment, and there, with the assistance of our allies, defeat the bloodguilty Kaiser and his army.

Eighth. I believe this plan and preparation should begin now.

309 DRAFTED MEN LEAVE ST. LOUIS FOR CAMP FUNSTON

Crowd of Relatives and Friends as Station to See 'Fires of Five Contingents.

Three hundred and nine drafted men from 10 wards departed last night for Camp Funston, Kan., and a big crowd of relatives and friends gathered at Union Station to see them go. They composed the first of five St. Louis contingents, totaling 958 scheduled to go on five successive days.

The train did not depart until 9:30 o'clock, but as early as 7:30 the midway began filling, and before the groups arrived from the different wards it was filled. The 24 Seventh Ward men marched to the station headed by a drum and bugle corps, and carrying a banner which proclaimed that "they were on their way to win, from Seventh and Hickory to Berlin." The numbers from the other wards were: Tenth, 38; Eleventh, 36; Sixth, 37; Thirteenth, 32; Eighth, 26; Ninth, 29; Twelfth, 35; Fourteenth, 32, and Fifteenth, 30.

The six cars filled by the St. Louis men were consolidated with four that had arrived filled with men from Kennett, Bloomfield, Perryville and St. Genevieve.

"The World Has Ended."

Millions now living will never die! Free Bible lecture, tomorrow, 8 p. m., by M. A. Howlett of Winnipeg, Canada. Assembly Hall, 3521 Washington avenue. Auspices, International Bible Students.—Adv.

3 HURT WHEN CAR HITS AUTO

Wheel From Machine Knocks Down Woman on Sidewalk.

The automobile of Arch A. McKinney of 1115 South Grand avenue, driven by Miss Leonora Schank, stenographer, of 4300 Lindell boulevard, was hit by a westbound Delmar car at Spring avenue and Olive street and knocked apart yesterday afternoon. John Bromley, a salesman, of 3700 Westminister place, was thrown from the machine and his skull was fractured. Miss Schank was cut on the face. One wheel of the automobile rolled over the sidewalk and knocked down Mrs. Clara Williams of 3519 Lindell avenue. Her back was wrenched.

Edward Nesing of 5301 Delmar boulevard, the motorman, was arrested, because several witnesses said that the car seemed to be beyond his control. The car ran about 100 feet after hitting the auto.

ONE WEEK MORE OF THE PAUL RADER MEETINGS COLISEUM

Meetings Will End May 5, 1918 Meetings Every Night Next Week Except Monday

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Not chiefly a land of snow and icebergs and polar bears.

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Go in complete comfort on a Canadian Pacific steamship via the inside passage to "America's Land of the Midnight Sun."

ARE OR WRITE FOR REPORT TOUR No. 8-2

E. L. SHEEHAN, Gen. Agent, Passenger Dept., Canadian Pacific Railway, 439 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Go to Church—Tomorrow Is None Too Soon to Start!

Have you ever stopped to think what the Sabbath service really holds for you in the way of mental stimulation? It's one of the many advantages of regular church-going!

Look to the Women's Page of Today's POST-DISPATCH

It contains the Church Announcement Column which lists the services of St. Louis' leading churches.

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# That Means You

for who among us, daring to call himself an American, would fail to fight at the "drop of the hat" in the righteous cause of Fair Play and Justice, not for a favored few, but for ALL mankind, that the world shall be won for Democracy—

## The Navy Needs You!

Here is your golden opportunity to help strike the blow which will cripple Prussianism for all time to come—the blow which will scatter Autocracy to the winds—the blow which will release millions of suffering humanity from the cruel clutches of the Hun, who seeks to rule the universe by frightfulness!

It's no longer a question of "doing your bit"—nay, it is now time to DO YOUR BEST! So, heed the call of Old Glory! Get into the fight—and get into it right!

Today your Navy calls! Will you stand idly by and let the

## The Navy Calls You Now!

"other fellow" shoulder your share in the gigantic struggle? Step to the front! Show your fellow men just where you stand!

The Navy holds wondrous possibilities for you red-blooded, virile American men. It gives you the very chance you've been itching for! It gives you full scope to apply the courage that is the heritage of American manhood!

100,000 men are wanted for the Navy—2,000 of which should volunteer in St. Louis and vicinity!

You'll "take" to life in the Navy!

## Enlist in the Navy Today—ENLIST

The Navy of the U. S. wants men for Apprentice Seamen, Machinists, Cooks, Electricians, Painters, Wireless Operators, Carpenters, Shipfitters, Coppersmiths, Firemen, Bakers, Landsmen, Musicians and Yeomen.

You are paid well for what you do while you learn a trade. Drafted men can enlist in the Navy with written permission of their Local Board. Why delay? You want to get into the fight—so, do it today!

## U. S. Navy Recruiting Station

Calumet Building, 114 North Seventh St., Corner Chestnut

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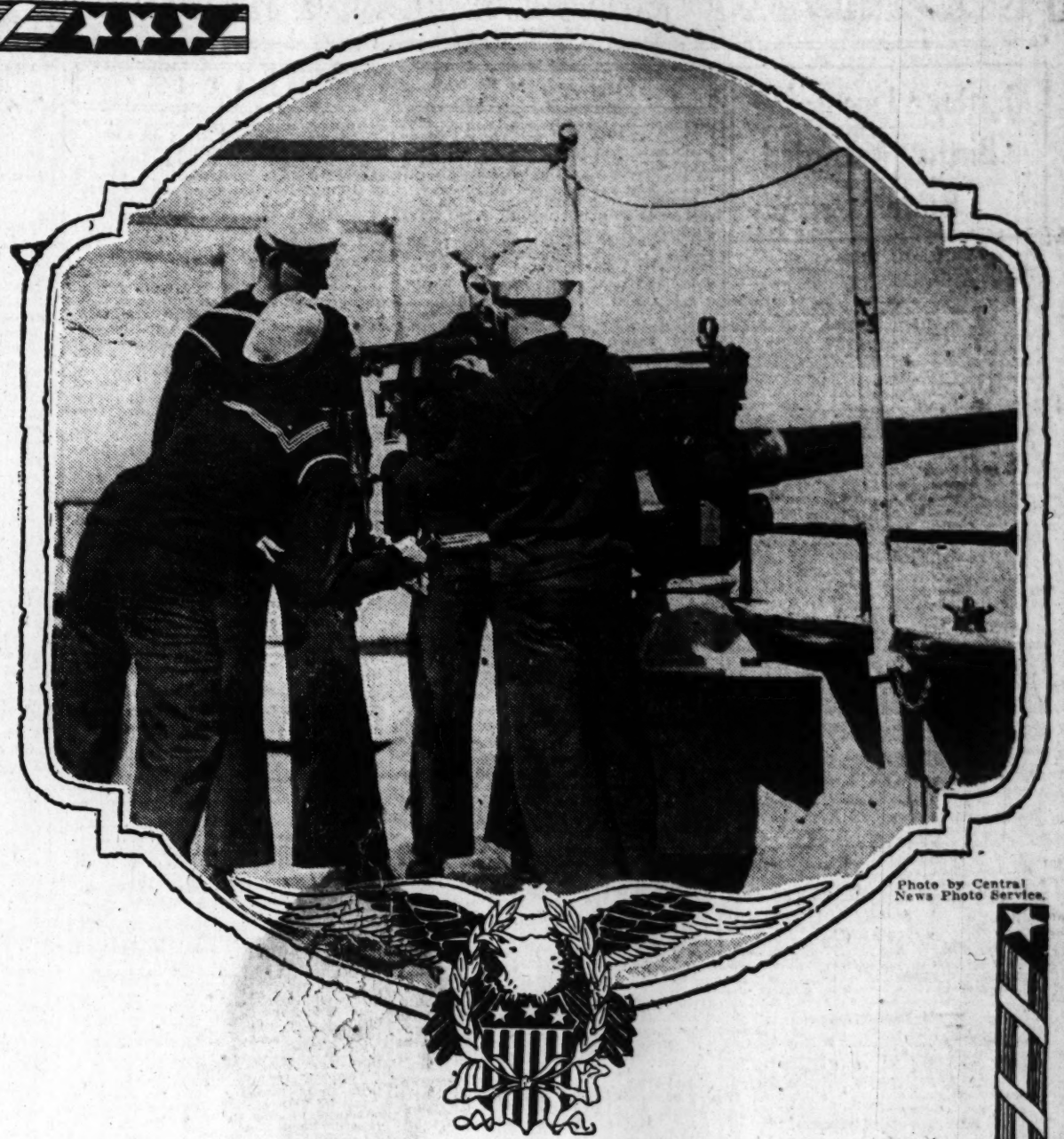


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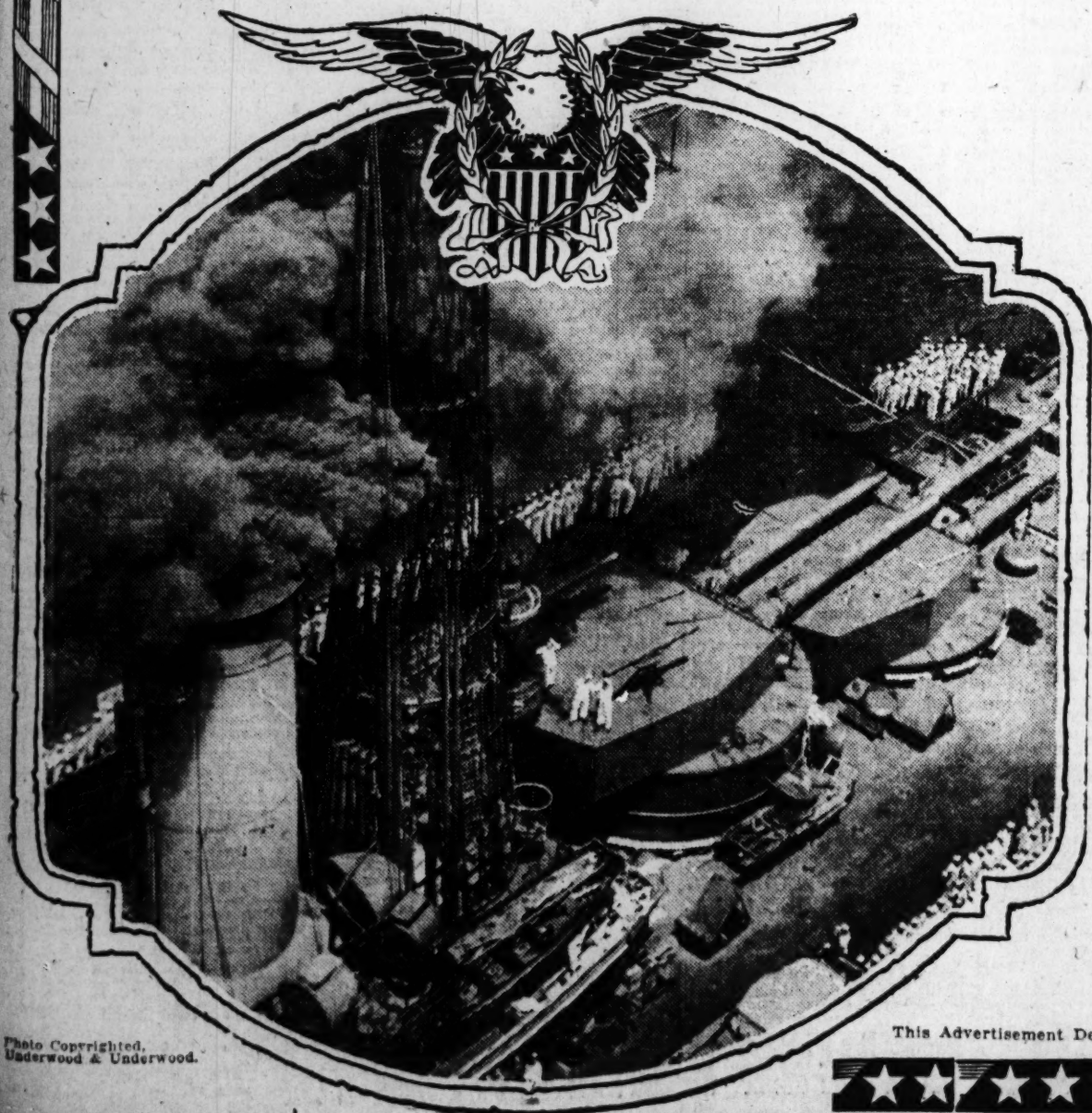


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 Apply at Fine, Planter  
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**TRIMMER**—Experienced  
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# HOW WAR STRUCK BELGIUM

by  
*Brand  
Whitlock*

To the left is a bird's eye view of the central part of Brussels, with the Palace of Justice looming up. To the right, Bouchere Square, Brussels.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

## U. S. Minister Tells How Germany Served Its Ultimatum

The Panic in Brussels When It Became Known That the Kaiser Meant to Invade the Kingdom—the Mobilization of the Belgian Army—the Alarm of Tourists Pouring Into the American Legation, as the Hours Hung Heavy With Tragedy.

By BRAND WHITLOCK.

EVERY afternoon we had gone up there (Bois Fleuri) and watched the airplanes, in utter grace rise and soar and dip and dive and rise again in their amazing evolutions. Oleslager, the best of the Belgian flyers, was there, and Pegoud, the great Frenchman, who so short a time before had astonished the world by looping the loop. Up and up they would mount, in gigantic spirals and then, there at that dizzy altitude, poised, hang motionless and still in the upper air, immobile as the buzzards at which I used to gaze as a boy in Ohio, and then suddenly dart downward, checked in their fall, turn over, turn over again, and then again and again and again, and yet again—six times!—and then dive swiftly downward to be lost to sight behind the dark bank of trees. A breathless instant, and then there would come up the sound of far-off cheering and the distant strains of the bands as they played "La Brabançonne" or "La Marseillaise." It was a sight of endless interest and fascination, exhilarating and inspiring—man's airy triumph over the last of the intractable elements with which he had been struggling for ages, the apotheosis of human aspiration, with implications of beauty beyond the wings of the imagination. My mind would go back to the Ohio town, so near to which my father was born; I could remember the early experiments of the brothers Wright, working with persevering patience to realize their ideal, in the midst of provincial skepticism. They used to call them "the crazy Wrights," and one old man had said to one of them:

"My boy, no one will ever invent a machine that will fly; and if any one does—he won't come from Dayton."

And now their dream had come true; this lovely reality there before my eyes above the Brabant plain!

One of those evenings, calm and still, in a transparent sky, a pretty thing had occurred. After Oleslager and Pegoud had performed their miracles, three swallows flew up before us, and seemed in the foreboding perspective to take the very places in the luminous heavens the larger human birds had just quitted; they, too, mounted in spirals even more graceful, and then they dived, and poised on delicate wings, and then they dived, and trembled there in the soft clear air, turning over and over, looping the loop not six but dozens of times, just as though they had awaited their time, and had said: "Now we'll show you how this thing should be done"—the prettiest performance one could imagine. The servants had come up to the roof to watch the spectacle, and when the birds had done and flown away, Colette said:

"You see, Mr. Minister, the birds say that they alone know how to do that trick, and we may as well go downstairs."

And we went down. We never cared somehow to wait and see the number that concluded the performance—the woman in tights who mounted with her husband in a biplane and descended in a parachute; it had seemed to us like some cheap trick of the circus, out of place in that serious

triumph of science and human will.

After tea Melle and I went for a walk. We went out the Chaussee de Malines toward the little village of Wessebeek, where there was a Flemish kermesse, that Verhaeren might have described or Teniers painted. As we were coming back, the hot day turned excessively sultry, ominous black clouds were piling in the west, a storm was coming up. Just as we turned into the little road that led to Bois Fleuri the biplane with the woman of the parachute rose in the lowering sky; it paused a moment over the trees. A bevy of Flemish peasant children were pointing excitedly upward and crying:

"Look there! Vlieg machine!"

"No!" said Melle, turning away. "I do not like that sort of thing!"

### Death Strikes Near.

She gave a nervous shudder and impulsively covered her face with her hands. There was something of presentiment in the movement, and in the moment, I looked; the biplane had suddenly dove behind the trees. We reached the house a moment later and the storm broke, an electrical storm of almost tropical violence. Half an hour later Joseph came to me with an excited face and said:

"Your Excellency, the woman has been killed!"

I did not believe it and I thought no more of it. Some American friends were there to dinner and we sat on the terrace after dinner talking of home. The soft air was moist from the storm, but the rain no longer fell; now and then great sheets of lightning quivered over all the humid fields, then the soft darkness closed in again; the nightingale did not sing.

The next morning when Colette brought me my tea and toast, she said: "Yes, your Excellency, the poor woman was killed last evening."

The papers were full of it, telling how the husband had knelt over the broken form of his wife lying there in her spangles on the plain at Stockel, and how he had cried over and over: "Oh, my poor little doll! My poor little doll!" And because one life had come to so swift an end there on that tragic evening, the newspapers printed long columns, giving all the details, and we were somehow depressed all that day by the death that had struck us so near.

VII.

ON Saturday morning, the 25th of July, I had just seated myself at my table and was yielding to all those trifling temptations by which the indolent will postpones the task of composition, sharpening lead pencils, aligning them on the desk, arranging notes and paper, looking out the window at the summer day—and the golf links so near!—and at last, when I had exhausted all the possibilities of petty occupations which, by a trick of the lazy mind, might serve as excuses for procrastination, the morning papers were sent up. I would glance over the report of the Caillaux case at any rate, though the full reports were in the Paris papers which Omer would bring out at noon. I picked up L'Etoile

Belge, and there was the ultimatum which the Austrian Government had sent to Serbia on Thursday evening.

There had been references to it in the newspapers of Friday, but ultimatums were not so infrequent in Balkan diplomacy and we had been too much absorbed in pleasanter things. But here it was in full. I read it through, marveling more and more at the amazing brutality of its successive exigencies, that ended in the peremptory note of demand for a reply within 48 hours. The delay was even then almost up. Anyone could see that it meant but one thing—war, for surely no nation could yield to such a summons! The smoldering fire in the Balkans would break out again! Could the flames be confined to that area by the diplomacy that twice before, in recent years, had succeeded in doing that, or would they spread and involve all Europe? The mind for a moment was agitated at the thought and then—But no! Impossible, in our day, humanity advanced as it is, at an epoch where as never before the spirit of good-will is working in men, producing social amelioration everywhere. I read the dispatches from the various capitals. The thing could not be! Diplomacy would find a way; there would be discussions and pour parlers and exchange of notes. The Balkans were far away from the field of American thought and preoccupation, and far away from snug little Belgium, safe in its neutrality, far away surely from Bois Fleuri, tucked away there among its roses and its grove of sweet-smelling pines, the wide fields about almost audibly purring with peace and contentment. War! On such a summer morning! Let the Balkans settle their rascally quarrels among themselves. What had we to do with them?

### The Specter of War.

I thrust aside L'Etoile, hitched up my chair to my desk and went to work. I wrote until noon. The Marquis de Villalobar, my Spanish colleague, an old friend whom I knew in America, was coming to luncheon that day, and when he arrived, the Austrian ultimatum of course came up at once. I can see him now as he stood there in our small salon, shrugging his stout Castilian shoulders at mention of it. The word so often lightly spoken came to our lips and suddenly assumed the sinister connotation it should always bear, and as it was uttered now, it had a new, dread sound. War! We speculated, to no purpose, of course, and spoke of the fortunate neutrality of Belgium.

"At any rate," the Marquis said as we were going out to luncheon, "we have a comfortable loge from which to watch the performance." It was a thought in which there was comfort; we could hug it to ourselves in the inveterate and persistent selfishness and our deplorable human nature, fling aside our preoccupation, and talk of the Caillaux case, of French politics and of Washington, or of the visit the Marquis had once made us at Toledo, or of the new English motor-car he had just purchased.

He was on his way to the Chateau de Dave, near Namur, to spend the week-end with an aunt, and shortly after luncheon he drove away in the rain, in his big green English car, behind Grifflin, his English chauffeur, who seemed so integral a part of it.

The next day, Sunday, we went to Antwerp. Nell and I, to meet the Lapland that was bringing our mothers from America. The delay fixing the Austrian ultimatum had expired, and yet there was no war. The world was quite normal, that dull Sunday of dismal rain—"In drache nationale," as the Belgians call it. There would be no war. Dawdling about the Hotel St. Antoine at Antwerp, I asked the old Swiss porter—Omer he had just purchased—and he said there would

be no war; he said it was impossible. Of course! We had to stop over at Antwerp for the night; there was something the matter with the tide. The Lapland would not dock before Monday, and it was indeed late on Monday afternoon before the great bulk of the steamship, enveloped in the mystery of its long voyage, loomed in the rain across the misty reaches of the Scheldt. The ship came up to her wharf and the happy passengers came ashore, ready to scatter over Europe on their summer holiday—and there were the mothers!

Brussels was calm at the beginning of that week and we were all more or less unconscious, or more or less insensible. We spoke of war, accustomed ourselves to the word, at least, but when we thought or spoke of it, it was in the sense of security, of that inveterate human egotism which leads one to think an evil will not come, or, if it does, that it will pass by and leave him untouched.

The newspapers of Tuesday published Austria's declaration of war against Serbia. England and France and Russia were sounding the tides. The Lapland would not dock before Monday, and it was indeed late on Monday afternoon before the great bulk of the steamship, enveloped in the mystery of its long voyage, loomed in the rain across the misty reaches of the Scheldt. The ship came up to her wharf and the happy passengers came ashore, ready to scatter over Europe on their summer holiday—and there were the mothers!

But that was general, remote, like President Poincaré's return to the Elysee. Aunt Sarah had something personal to relate, far more moving tales to tell of her experiences at Nancy; no one there had been so much as a summer soldier. I had been jostled by moving troops. I think we were somewhat skeptical of that; there had been no mobilization, we insisted.

### What Would Germany Do?

All that she knew, as she admitted frankly, was that she was glad to get home—but we must start off soon again and motor down to Dinant, that gem that crowned the Meuse. And we began to plan the journey to Dinant, until I took up the papers to read Maitre Laborie's plaidoirie in defense of Madame Caillaux. The newspapers, indeed, gave her column to the cause celebre, and all the efforts that were being made in the larger court. Sir Edward Grey was making an effort to do what he had done two years before—confine the war to the Balkan States by a conference at London. Sir Edward had sent a dispatch to Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador at Berlin, to propose to Germany that Austria be influenced to occupy Belgrade provisionally while the powers sought the terms of an accord. The proposal was welcomed by France and Russia.

What would Germany do? The decision rested with her. We waited for news from Berlin. It was now no longer a question of days but of hours; and then even of minutes, that throbbed by in an atmosphere that was charged with dread and potentialities. One of it in all the faces, usually so preoccupied, that flitted by one in the street; almost in the hard glitter of the splendid sun that shone on those fateful days. And yet there was a strange formality, a persistent, almost inappropriate uselessness in ordinary things; life went on quite the same. The Legation was quiet, deserted, dull. Gibson and I strolled down to the Caveau de Paris, the little restaurant in the Rue du Marche aux Herbes, where diplomats were always to be found at noon, and where one could always pick up the gossip of our world. But there, everything was as it had been; Count von der Straeten Ponthos, of the Belgian Foreign Office, was sitting in his place in the corner where the luncheon hour always found him, with his coffee and his cigar, taking his little after-luncheon nap. I can see now the young Prince Georges de Ligne at one of the tables, turning about to greet us, a brilliant smile on his handsome face.

We talked, indeed, more of the acquittal of Madame Caillaux, just pronounced by the Cour d'Assises, than of war. Still we waited for news from Berlin. One man, by a word, could stop this thing; and there was stillness—an immense, preposterous, fateful stillness that seemed to fill the universe, as mankind waited for the word from William Hohenzollern.

Never had diplomats written an appeal more beautiful in all that it implied for the peace of the world and for the happiness of mankind than that dispatch sent by Sir Edward Grey from Downing street to the Wilhelmstrasse. And as millions waited, we waited; the best in one could not give up the hope that such an opportunity held out. But the word did not come, the one man did not speak. Instead there came the clash of arms; the stillness seemed broken by the rumble of mobilized cannon, and an ultimatum was flashed to St. Petersburg.

And yet, strange enough for us of the little household at Bois Fleuri, the whole problem, man did not speak. Instead there came the rumble of arms; the stillness seemed broken by the rumble of mobilized cannon, and an ultimatum was flashed to St. Petersburg.

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**THE THIRD INSTALLMENT**  
**TODAY is published the third installment of Brand Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Belgium. In the opening chapters, printed the last two Saturdays, was presented a poetic picture of the nation at peace, forming a striking background for the shocking scenes soon to be enacted.**

The present installment is a moving panorama of developments in Brussels as war spread over Europe and Germany prepared to invade Belgium. From this on, Brand Whitlock's story will carry the reader as an eye-witness to the rapidly unfolding drama.

This historical narrative of the United States Minister to Belgium will be published entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

Omer was a gentle soul, with a spirit far removed from the brutality of war. We were all fond of him. He had finished his military service years before; he had been in the carabinieri. He was in the eleventh class of reserves, and that figure 11 came to have for us a terrible significance. For days the mobilization of the Belgian army had been in progress, already troops were on the frontier to protect the nation's neutrality. The King had returned from Ostend—or had never returned there after the 7th of August—there were lights in the ministries all night, and in the Palace, where councils of state were in progress. But to us Omer somehow symbolized the whole international situation. Would he have to go or not? He went about, calm, unperturbed, smiling. I used to stop at the Galerie du Roi with the crowds at a bulletin board, to see what classes had been called; one afternoon I read that the ninth class of reserves had just been called. . . . Omer's was the eleventh. It was Friday, the 31st of July.

### "C'est la Guerre!"

I WAS awakened suddenly out of a sound sleep by a light, apologetic knock at my door. It was 6 o'clock on Saturday, the first of August. I got up, opened the door and there stood Omer, in uniform, the rough blue tunic, the linen pantaloons and the little bonnet de police. He stood at attention, his hand at the salute.

"C'est la guerre, Excellence!"

The words, of course, were superfluous. Omer standing there ready to depart was the first living symbol of the thing we had feared for a week. He was in a hurry; he had to get to town, report, and go to Liege at once. I fumbled through my clothes, gave him all the money I had, while he told me the latest news: the Germans had invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and were throwing down the bridges. I told him I might have him excused, but no:

"Je feral mon devoir," he said.

I shook his hand, he smiled in the tender gentle way he had, and went downstairs and was gone.

I found Nell in the great open window looking over the trees toward Tervuren, its little red roofs wet in the sun. She opened the door and said: "My poor little Tervueren!" she said.

We drove into town, the two mothers and I, the motor piled with bags; a little silk American flag that Eugene had fastened there fluttered from the car. We passed some mounted troops in the Avenue Tervueren. Mobilization was well under way then! At the Cinquantenaire there was such movement and bustle; the authorities were already requisitioning motors and parking Rue Belliard and so on to the Legation.

Among the things I had hurriedly swept off my writing table into the dispatch box—it is an insignificant incident, but there are those who will understand it—were two little books that I do not like ever to have far from the reach of my hand; they respond to two widely differing moods. One of them was a copy of "A Ship-shore Lad," the other a small volume, bound in red leather, of Marcus Aurelius. I opened it at hazard, and my eyes lighted on these words:

"Like a soldier and a Roman, having taken his post."

I speak of this, not to intimate that there was

anything of the Roman, then or ever, in me, but because these words in that moment were a tonic for human weakness, facing a task of which the only thing I knew was that it would be hard, and that I was unprepared for it. I kept repeating them to myself as we drove through the noble forest, that wore that summer afternoon the mysterious beauty of loved things beheld for the last time—so it seemed to us in that moment. I looked at those two sweet old women in the motor with me; they had lived through one war in their youth and they faced this latest war with the serenity of those advanced years which gave them the exemption of a detachment. I could envy them. "Like a soldier and a Roman, having taken his post"—those words that came down to me out of the old pages world, were in my mind when I saw those carabymen trotting westward under the trees along the Avenue Tervueren; they were associated, too, with the thought of Omer, who had refused the privilege that his attachment at a neutral legation might have gained for him. Brave, gentle Omer! His example was not without its force and effect.

### Crowds in a Panic.

At the Legation there were crowds of Americans in panic. What to do? Well, one thing at a time, doucement, as the French say. And try to comfort, to reassure. . . . How many days, how many nights, it was to be my lot to do that when my own heart was sinking!

It was late before the others came in from the country, too late to dine at the Legation, and we went down to the Restaurant de la Monnaie. The dim, familiar streets seemed strangely deserted, and yet, almost palpably, panic, fear stalked through them. There were not many in the restaurant. Near us at a little table sat a man with his bottle of burgundy beside his plate, scowling at his newspaper with dark looks of preoccupation and concern. Beside him, his wife, a buxom Bruxelloise, glancing about, walking until her lord should finish reading the dispatches, one of these calm scenes of Brussels domesticity, somewhat reassuring by its mere normality. I remember, too, that we were gratefully surprised when our money was taken without question, for the restaurants were refusing all money except gold. On the way home I bought a copy of Le Petit Bleu, which men were hoarsely crying in the Rue d'Arenberg. It had an article against Germany, and across its first page was a great headline in American style: "Home is la Barbarie!" (Shame on this Barbarousness!)

Germany had declared war on Russia, Luxembourg had been invaded, the whole world was mobilizing, France, England and Belgium, and the armaments of war had become mere formalities. Jaurès had been assassinated, and the Paris There was a rumor that Caillaux had been killed. The world was tumbling in ruins about us.

IX.

IT was on the following day, Sunday, that Mr. von Bellow delivered Germany's ultimatum to Belgium; he handed it to the Belgian Minister 7 o'clock in the evening. Until the last minute there had been the repeated assurances that the Government would respect the neutrality of Belgium, and to the Belgian ministers the summons to let the German troops pass over Belgian soil to attack France came as a blow that was diminished in its force by not having been expected. It seemed, indeed, but a detail in the midst of those tremendous events that were tumbling about us at that moment into the horrid chaos of the war. It was Sunday, but with no Sabbath calm; the only reminder, indeed, of the day was that some one said that prayers for peace had been said in all the churches. We began, too, to hear the first of those rumors with which war is so prolific, but we had little time to pay attention to them, because all our time, all our strength, all our patience was absorbed by the crowds of Americans that filled the corridors of the Legation day and night. They were of all sorts and conditions; and they came pouring into Brussels, and for days continued to pour in from Brussels from all over the continent. Many of them were in fear, many in a panic, many in a frenzy. There were those who wished to go home; and there were those who, still with the relish of their European tour, the long-cherished dream that had been so rudely broken, did not wish to go home. Many of them were without money; their travelers' checks and notes were worthless, they were at their wits' end. I find a note in my journal to the effect that the women were often calmer, braver, more reasonable than the men. It was a strain, listening to repeated tales of hardship, when they mostly seemed to be some one to think, and, above all, to do for them. We tried to get as many as would go to Ostend and thence to England—so the boats were still running across the Channel.

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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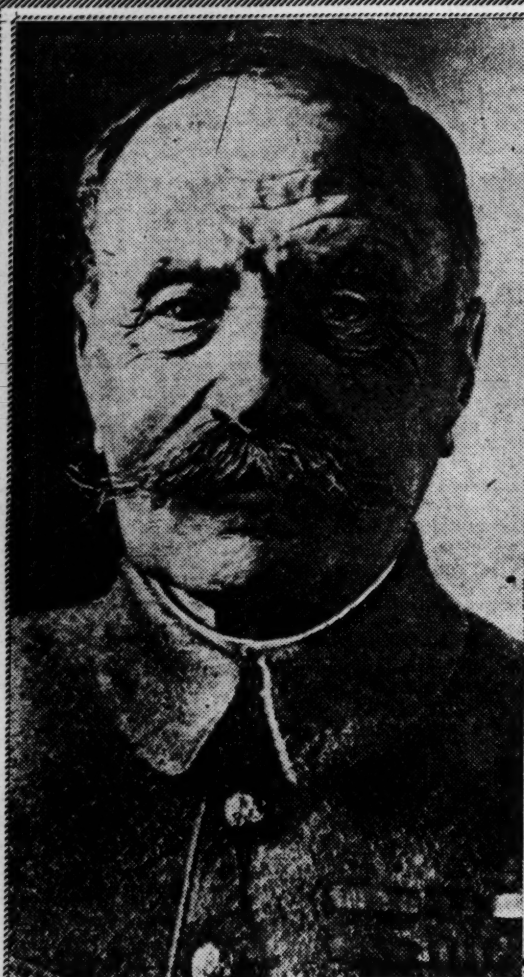


Forward deck of American warship shrouded in ice, while patrolling northern waters.

Even the big guns were coated with frozen spray.



Maj. Alexis Carrel, famous surgeon and Nobel Prize winner, now officer in U.S. Medical Unit.



Latest photograph of Gen. Foch, hero of the Marne and generalissimo of Allied armies.



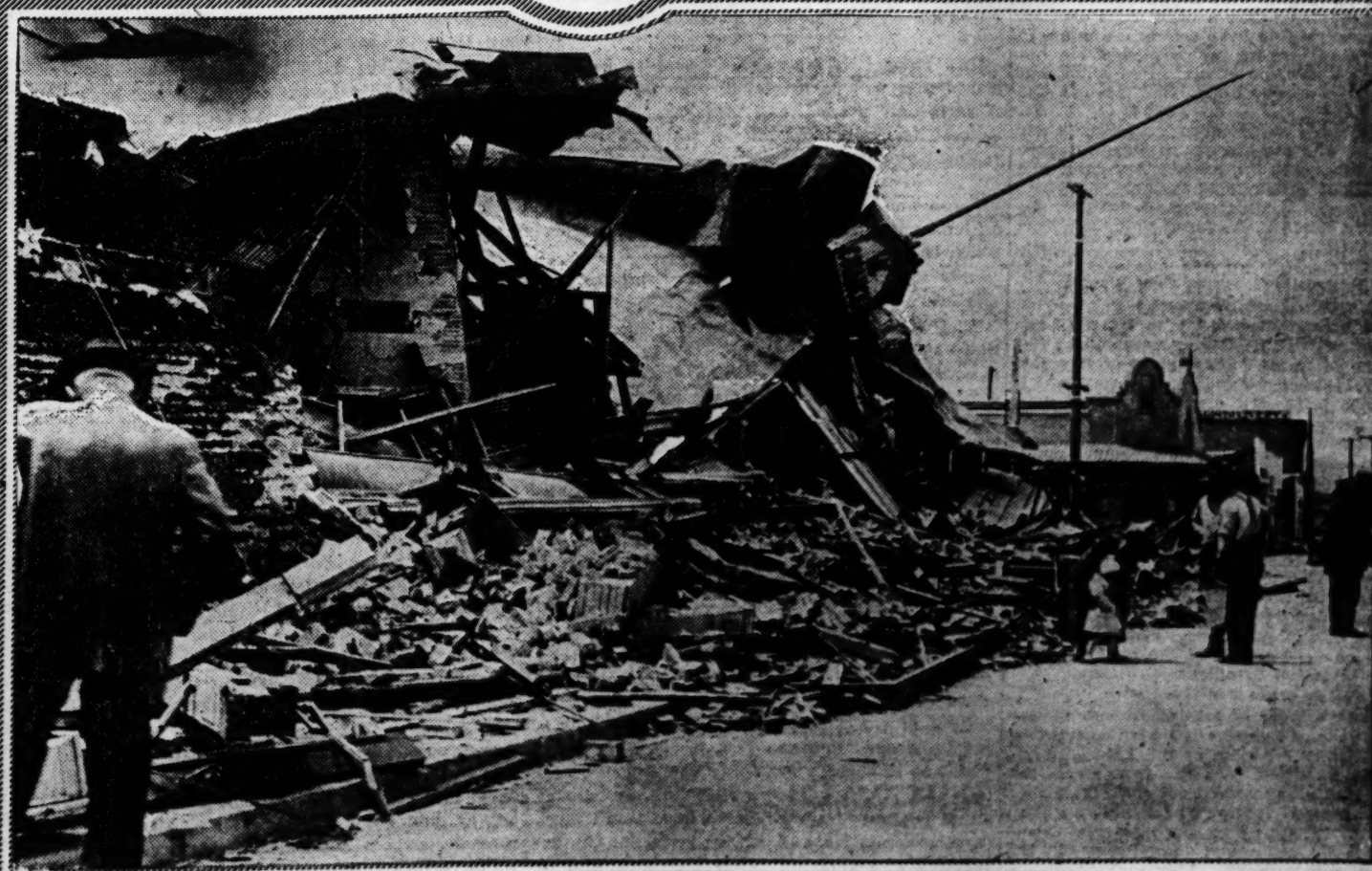
Britons carrying wounded comrade back to dressing station.



Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who planned the daring naval attack on Zeebrugge...



The recent earthquake in San Jacinto, Cal.—Ruins of the post office.



Street in San Jacinto, showing havoc of earthquake.

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Grand Whitlock's  
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1918, under the title  
German Occupation  
d in Great Britain,  
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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Streets With German Names.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In a late issue of your paper I read an editorial dealing with the haste of American communities afflicted with German names to have them changed. I have also read, in news columns, of efforts being made by residents of German-named streets in St. Louis in the same direction. But, sir, all of this talk seems a mockery to me. Here and there such patriotic work may not be futile, but in St. Louis, so far from changing street names out of German into English nomenclature, we are actually doing the exact opposite thing. Sir, when I first came to this city, quite a number of years ago, I began my residence on Morgan street. Morgan, sir, as you doubtless know, is an old American name. It was borne by heroes of the Revolution. Earlier in history it was borne by Welsh and English heroes and statesmen, men of a blood now allied with ours in wars. And I count it not the least of its long luster that it was borne by that gallant American and Confederate, John Morgan of Alabama, the dashing hero of the Ohio raid of 1863.

But, sir, what has happened? Has the city of St. Louis, proud of such an old American name as Morgan, coming down to us from forebears who are still one with us in blood and spirit, against the Hun, clung to it with pride and affection, as the name of one of its thoroughfares? Has it been true to the patriotic feelings of the fathers who first named this Morgan street? Sir, the question answers itself. So far from venerating that name, as one connoting so much of our racial and national history, it has done much worse than merely to abandon it. It has substituted for it the German name Von Versen. Sir, my gorge rises to such a height as I write this that I can hardly continue. Long have I suppressed my natural indignation, but when you comment editorially on the prevailing tendency toward the abandonment of German names in American municipalities, I must remind you that neither the Post-Dispatch nor any St. Louis newspaper protested against the outrage when it was perpetrated, and since our declaration of war against Germany.

Von Versen! Why not Von Hindenburg or Von Tirpitz? Is there no way of undoing this great injury and insult to loyal citizens? What can it avail us for Hamburg to change its name and we be left still despoiled of our Morgan inheritance to glorify a German name? Sir, "Calamitous est animus futuri animus." I beg for relief.

OLD MORGAN.

Soldiers Want Musical Instruments.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Dear Sir—It is hard for the people at home to realize what music means to us these evenings after a hard day's drill, so I ask you, would it be asking too much to insert a request for the purpose of our obtaining a few old string instruments that so many people have lying around the house and doing no good?

There are several good musicians in our battery who are anxious to play, but have no instruments. "Ukulele," mandolin and guitar are instruments desired.

"Bugler" S. E. WOOD.

Battery C, 128 F. A., Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Ok.

Railroads Continue Fuel Waste.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

On Thursday last at 6 p. m. I saw a large pile of railroad ties being destroyed by fire on the Missouri Pacific right-of-way just before entering Tower Grove station. It at once impressed me as a case of most flagrant waste and a disregard of the present conservation teachings of our Government. These ties saved to stove length would have possibly conserved a ton or more coal. Fuel for warmth as well as cooking was one of our big problems last winter. Prices quoted at present on coal indicate a repetition next winter. Those responsible of these ties should have it called to their attention that conservation does not mean waste.

PASSENGER.

Russian Symphony Criticism.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Being a lover of music and not mistaking a symphony or concert, I wish to say that Mr. Stokes' criticism of the Russian Symphony is unjust. In the first place, the Russian Symphony did not come from New York directly; secondly, I heard the Fifth Symphony played by the local Symphony and it did not sound as well as with the Russian Symphony. Why not welcome a traveling symphony to this town? Perhaps Director Zach of the local Symphony will learn some things in order to improve his orchestra.

MARK WATON.

5792 Westminster place.

## THREATENED TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America gave notice as far back as February of this year that on April 28 all telegraph men in sympathy with their organization would organize publicly, and that a strike would follow if the telegraph company managers discharged men for so organizing.

It is claimed now that a number of men have been locked out, as a result of joining the union, and that a strike is inevitable.

This is a situation which threatens war activities. A Government mediator is trying to effect a settlement. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson has given warning that a strike of the Commercial Telegraphers, involving 30,000 operatives, "would create a situation which would not simply inconvenience the ordinary business of the country, but would also interfere with the military operations of the Government."

The Western Union has denied that men have been discharged for union membership. It is to be hoped that the fact that the Government has definitely sanctioned the organization of labor, in its national war labor program, will be duly considered and acted upon by the telegraph companies' managers, and that this agreement further provided that "employers shall not discharge workers for membership in trade unions nor for legitimate trade union activities."

On the other hand, the men should remember that the agreement was mutual, and that its first clause provided that "there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war," and that the workers, "in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measure to induce persons to join their organizations, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith."

Disagreements involving railroad telegraphers have been settled and strikes averted by Government mediation since the Government took control of the railroads. Unless the commercial telegraphers and their employees can agree, so that a strike will be averted, the Government may be compelled to take complete control, in the interest of peace. Patriotic desire to help in the winning of the war should inspire those concerned to get together and agree. But this cannot be done unless the employers recognize the principle of collective bargaining.

## "ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND."

The British commander who wrestled the historical old battle-cry, "St. George for England!" as he directed the naval raid on Zeebrugge, must have a poetical strain somewhere in his make-up, and must have remembered that it was then the eve of St. George's feast day. It was a slogan that must have stirred the pulses of every Briton schooled in his country's history.

In days when men put more faith in the ability or willingness of the saints to intervene in terrestrial affairs, St. George became the patron of the tight little Isle. St. George was the personification of the finest ideals in chivalry. He was the knight courteous, the righter of wrongs, the defender of the oppressed, the pure in thought and the dauntless in action.

It was to the cry of "St. George for England!" that the crusaders charged before Acre what time the lion-hearted Richard laid his lance in rest and led the van. To the same cry on countless fields in France heroic Englishmen fought their way to victory against overwhelming odds through the long centuries of the dark ages.

Yet never in all history did the old call send men to a more gallant action than that of the other evening on the coast of Belgium.

## ONE 100 PER CENT RECORD.

In a St. Louis industrial plant all employees except one subscribed to the war loan. The excuse of this man was that he could not afford to buy a bond. However, he had a German name. Studious effort was devoted to the removal of this single exception. In due time the happy result of a 100 per cent record in bond buying was attained. How was it done?

Hundred per cent records in some similar cases have been achieved by discharging those who did not subscribe, but this was not done in this case. There was no round robin signed by fellow employees demanding that he be deprived of employment. No pressure was brought to bear on him by riotous conduct or unfriendly acts and demonstrations. The firm, on inquiry into his circumstances, became convinced that he really could not afford to subscribe. It was also convinced of his desire to subscribe. Whereupon it raised his wages sufficiently to enable him to subscribe.

How simple! A suggestion seems to be furnished that will be helpful in other cases when there is only a small and tantalizing difference between fact and possibility in reaching the 100 per cent standard.

Those amphibious marines fight equally well on land and water. Step lively. The recruiting office is now open.

## OUR 45-TON SUPERTANK.

That thought was being turned to the production of an American type of battle tank was an announcement of many months ago. Last December appeals were being made for the recruiting of a corps to operate the tanks, enlistment as drivers of 400 men experienced in running gasoline engines being especially desired. In February the organization of a tank regiment was begun at Chicago. Beyond such announcements little was heard of our tank program until the completion and shipment of our first finished tank was reported a few days ago.

The new type is of distinctive design and is said to have a weight of 45 tons. The largest of the British types of which descriptions have been printed weighed but 36 tons and had gasoline engines of 120 horsepower. The most interesting feature of the American invention is that it is run by steam. Presumably it has been equipped with one of those wonderfully compact, economical and effective new patterns in oil-burning steam engines about which we have heard much in recent months and whose perfection in developing and applying power has been said by some to threaten the supremacy of the gasoline engine in motor uses.

The value of the tank has been tested in many battles on many fronts. If German claims about

a Krupp schuetzengrabendreadnought or tank, surpassing anything the British or French have, are true, the appearance within the next 60 days of a score or more of the American supertanks on the lines in France or Italy would be made at a most opportune time.

This latest of our many contributions to the waging of war by machinery is said to have refinements over all previous types and to be armed with many machine guns and also with rapid-firing cannon. Each one sent to the war may be the equivalent of a regiment of men.

## CO-OPERATIVE COAL CLUBS.

State Fuel Administrator Wallace Crossley has prohibited the shipment of coal in carload lots to persons not engaged in the retail coal trade and not licensed as such. The assigned reasons for the order is that the practice has led to outrageous profiteering in certain cases.

Cases of that sort, however, must be very exceptional. For the motive with which a few neighbors obtain their winter supply of coal by ordering it in carload lots and apportioning it among themselves is to save money. Nobody of sanity is going to incur the extra labor and inconvenience of such an enterprise unless it puts the coal in the bin at a less cost than it can be obtained from the regular dealers.

Coal of the best quality, which sold for \$3.37½ a ton 18 months ago, now costs \$5.75, with an increased additional charge for handling. We know that this increase of more than 70 per cent in price is far from being absorbed in the payment of higher wages to miners. Glimpses into the inner secrets of the coal trade afforded when some concern becomes involved in difficulties and gets into court show profits utterly undreamed of in former years.

When, however, four or five citizens pool their money and plan to escape these unprecedented prices by buying direct from the mine magnates they are to be denied the right to purchase because in a few exceptional instances some chief mover in such a plan has taken unfair advantage of his associates.

Not many mine magnates are willing to sell coal in this way, having in mind the interests of their good customers, the coal retailers. It is opprobriously called "snow-birding," but is really a form of co-operative buying that has been strongly urged on consumers in the past. When a mine magnate is found who is willing to sell to a co-operative coal club why should he be prevented from selling?

The British war doctors operated on the Kaiser's mole at Zeebrugge.

## POTASH AMONG THE GOLD.

Potash has been discovered in the dumps of the old gold mines at Cripple Creek, Colo.

First, the gold rock was taken from its hiding places in the mountains and tortured to make it give up its precious metals. But so hastily and inexpertly was the work done that years afterward, when the veins grew lean and mining declined, somebody poking around among the tailings, found that they had managed to escape the hurried fortune hunt with the companionship of considerable percentages of gold. Companies were formed to mine in the dumps and subject the discarded tailings to a further ordeal and some paid good dividends. But there is no rest for an unfortunate dump heap. Now the tailings are again to be picked over and scrutinized and put to torment and made to give up their uttermost farthing. Their potash will fill purposes more urgent and useful than their former gold.

What other constituents of esteemed quality may lie concealed in the dump heaps of mines that fulfilled the expectations of their owners when coal and iron and silver and copper and various minerals were extracted? The lesson of the value of byproducts, of unconsidered materials once permitted to go to waste, is an old one. A coming generation of Americans will seek fortune in the concealed assets which the present wasteful generation despises and casts aside.

Plebeian fertilizer an unsuspected consort of royal gold, in the same ore and lending it new values! There may be a lesson in it.

At the risk of being called "busybodies" or "amateur spy catchers" there are still many men and women of sterling patriotism who believe it is the sacred duty of the individual to report disloyal utterances, wherever they may be heard.

## WEEKS AND THE STRING BEANS.

Whatever the merits of the controversy between Hon. Hank Weeks, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and the embattled farmers and gardeners of St. Louis County over boxes and bushels, it is probably true, as the farmers and gardeners say, that what the Hon. Hank doesn't know about farm produce and garden truck would fill a large and interesting book.

What he doesn't know about string beans and tomatoes, for instance, would make one interesting chapter, according to the testimony of Farmer Bergmann of New Baden, in the suit to enjoin Weeks from smashing the boxes which do not come up to his specifications. Weeks' requirements were so erratic, Bergmann said, that he kept the farmers guessing. He demanded that a bushel of tomatoes weigh 45 pounds and denounced and smashed boxes which he said were too small, although they held 50 pounds of tomatoes.

And string beans! Now, it is generally known, even among the laity, that string beans are light and that it takes a great many to make a pound, but Weeks remembers that when he went to school a pound of cotton was just as heavy as a pound of lead, and so he requires that a bushel of string beans contain 56 pounds. Which goes to show how far it is from the city hall to the bean patch. Bean experts, including Witness Bergmann, say 56 pounds of string beans will fill a barrel.

Everybody who knows the Hon. Hank knows that it is smashing the farmers' boxes as a matter of principle and because his conscience would not let him sleep nights if he withheld his hatchet. Duty well done is its own reward, but public officials are only human and the applause of an approving public or of even a part of an approving public, is pleasing. If the box makers are not applauding Weeks' devotion to duty they should be.



## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams

## OUR OWN WAR REVIEW.

AS weeks go, this has not been a good one. The Germans have hit the line pretty hard here and there, and the conviction that they are going to win or lose the war in this fight is now pretty general throughout the paper. Mr. Antwine says it is impossible for anyone to fight as hard as the Germans are fighting without being in the position the Germans are in. Socrates says Mr. Antwine is eminently sound there, and that we must bear this in mind when we judge the allies. The allies are doing their utmost to hold them; but the allies are not under the necessity of making the outcome decisive as the Germans are.

Meanwhile, of course, more and more American troops are going forward in the paper which gives the allies a confidence in the future the Germans can't have. The Germans don't want to fight that American army with what they would have left by the time they got to it, and they are saying so with one terrific thrust after another. It must be understood, though, that they are fighting the battle on the allied plan—not their own. They did their best to get the allies to attack, and when they couldn't wait any longer they took the initiative themselves.

Socrates has a theory about the battle that interests the two-story thinkers on the editorial page. He says it is unlikely that anyone on the German General Staff would have bet that Germany would win the war. The experience of both sides on the western front was against her. Germany had nothing up her sleeve that had not already been tried. True, she had all her army there for the first time; but Lloyd George has assured us that the allies have a predominance of everything on the western front. A hard-headed pair like Hindenburg and Ludendorff could not have believed it possible to win such a fight, and Socrates thinks neither of them would have bet they could. What they did believe, in his opinion, was that in the necessity for doing something this was the best thing they could do. That is, they would be able to make considerable dents in the allied lines, to press the allies as they had not been pressed before, and therefore establish, perhaps, a better basis for the discussion of peace than existed before the drive began.

Mr. Antwine says he would subscribe to this theory if the Germans were accustomed to figuring things as the rest of us do. He believes they have consistently figured things in a way as unlike our own way of figuring as it is incomprehensible to us. He therefore thinks the Germans thought they could win the fight, and regrets that was not possible for him to have covered some of their money. He says that when one comes to think of it, Germany has really kept herself up in the war with money she would not have had but for the impossibility of backing up any of her absurdities with bets.

An interesting visitor in our reprint columns during the week was Dr. Muehlen, a former director of the Krupp company who is now a resident of Switzer-

land. As soon as a German finds himself thinking about the war he starts for the Swiss border. It is what is known in Germany as the Swiss movement. The Doctor belongs to that element of Germans which likes the truth even better than it likes the Fatherland. Prince Lichnowsky is one of those. He had the Swiss movement down great at the time they held up his train. He has also been about in the paper more or less during the week, and these two men have agreed that the Kaiser wanted and caused the war. They want to join hands with the rest of the world to keep Germany from blinding us all to that fact. No matter who wins the war, it will have to be established whose war it was. These Germans want to testify at the inquiry, and they no doubt will. A German right is about as hard to stop as a German wrong.

One could not make much of the rumpus with Holland during the week. The thing seemed serious, but the cause seemed too trivial to waste time reading about it. However, Fitz says if the Germans are out of sand to that extent, they will probably go to great lengths to get it.

Bad news for the Germans next week, let us hope.

## LIBERTY LOAN VERSION.

GET out the nation's stocking,  
And turn it inside out;  
For the country needs our savings,  
And cannot win without.

We tried to warn the Kaiser,  
But he opened his big blue eyes  
And said if he was mistaken  
He'd stand for the surprise.

Now, wasn't that the limit?  
And yet, we're not incensed—  
The Kaiser, mind you, doesn't  
Know what he's up against.

Get out the nation's stocking!  
We'll give the Kaiser his;  
The poor little Hohenzollern  
Doesn't know what money is.

Over Senator Reed's desk—not:

Go back to simple life, be content with sim-  
ple food, simple pleasure, simple clothes. Work  
hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recre-  
ate and sleep. Do it all courageously. We  
have a war to win.—Hoover.

Advertisement in the Oak Hill, Kan., Gazette:

O. U. Need  
Physician and Surgeon  
Phone 34

"Are you fond of fiction?" "Dote on it—pass-  
most of my time reading war news."—Life.

The MIRROR of  
PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

## BIDDING AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

T. N. CARVER, Professor of Economics in Harvard University, in the Springfield Republican, From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

IT is very important that we buy our Government securities out of our savings, instead of merely straining our credit. This means that we should cut down our personal spending in order to purchase Liberty bonds and war savings securities. If we do that we shall not inflate prices. We shall reduce our purchases. We shall release national energy from the old channels and enable the Government to direct it into the new channels which the war has made necessary.

If, however, we merely strain our credit in order to buy war bonds, and do not cut down our purchases of materials at all, we shall merely inflate prices. We shall put money into the hands of the Government and increase its power to purchase. Then if we personally continue purchasing as much as ever we shall increase the total amount of purchasing without any corresponding increase in the supply of the materials that can be purchased. That inflates prices.

We and the Government are then competing for materials—we demanding materials we can do without, and the Government demanding materials it must have. We and the Government shall then be working at cross purposes and bidding against one another. We shall be striving to keep the national energy in the old channels, while the Government will be striving to direct it into the new channels where it is needed because of the war.

It is just as bad, as far as the reserves are concerned, to oppose the Government by bidding against it for materials and man power which it needs and we do not need, as to oppose it by talking against it. It is just as bad, so far as the reserves are concerned, to try to keep man power from working for the Government by hiring it to make things we do not need as it would be to try to keep it from working for the Government by making speeches or preaching or otherwise working in the war industries. The motive may not be so bad, but the results are the same. Good motives and good intentions, however, will not win this war.

We can transfer our productive energy from the nonessential to the essential industries without any suffering, and with only such inconvenience or hardship as will only high-spirited and loyal people are ready and willing to endure for the sake of winning the war. This will enable us to make our man power where it is needed and to avoid the mistake of scattering shot too much.

This war will be won, not by the side which has the most man power, but by the side which manages to mass the man power at the points where it is needed. We have the man power; the next thing is to mass it where it is needed. Nothing else will win the war. The more comprehensive and thoroughgoing our plans for the massing of our vast man power, the more we get them into operation, the sooner the war will be over.

## Not a Rich Man's War.

From the Advocate of Peace.  
IT is believed in many quarters, however, that no doubt, that this is a rich man's war, that the United States has been forced into this war by financial interests for purposes of gain. Yet the facts do support this view. It is true that the massing of our vast man power is supporting the war. They believed it right that we should go into it. They knew that their stocks would shrink in value if we did, but that fact did not deter them. The result in the realm of stocks alone was that between the period six months before and six months after we entered the war there was a shrinkage of stock values amounting to many millions. Too, the graduated income tax places the burden of the war upon the rich. For example, if a married man had a net income of \$10,000 last year he must pay a tax of four-tenths of 1 per cent upon that income, a total of \$10. If his net income was \$25,000—that is to say, 10 times the income of the man who receives \$2500—he must pay a tax of \$1750, which is 178 times the amount paid by the man whose income is \$2500. A man with an income of \$4000 pays a tax of 1 per cent of that income. He receives an income of \$50,000 he will be taxed 10.31 per cent of it. If a man's income for the year was \$50,000, his income would amount to \$3,140,180, or considerably over 50 per cent. But the taxes upon the rich do not end here. Excess profits are also taxed, some as high as 60 per cent. While the Government plans to raise upon the income taxes \$851,000,000, it plans to raise a billion dollars from excess profits alone. In the light of these facts it is not difficult to prove that this is a rich man's war. While there were 500,000,000 paid income taxes before we entered the war, this year there will be 6,500,000,000 paying these taxes. Mrs. Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued a statement as follows: "This is not a capitalist war, not a profiteering war. No previous war in history has been so truly a war of the people, for the people, by the people. We do not believe that we have been deliberately pushed into this war by capitalists of industry for money-making purposes. We do not believe that the rich are 'collaring blood into gold,' and that the poor will take on the greater burdens. This is a war. We together have rung the tocsin, and we together must see the job through."

At least half a dozen men are using a needle to equal advantage. At the bedside of one young man, Astor liner, at times Astor to catch his whisper, "Embroidering this," returned as he held up a needle. The boy's pale face wore a look of indifference of "suffered much." "I do not seem to say. His right hand was a bad surgical case, and Astor left his side. "Yes, I know how to laugh," he said. "I know how to laugh." Passing through one of the wards, Mrs. Phipps paused beside of a youthful soldier arrived only two days before. "I do not seem to say. His right hand was a bad surgical case, and Astor left his side. "Yes, I know how to laugh," he said. "I know how to laugh." Passing through one of the wards, Mrs. Phipps paused beside of a youthful soldier arrived only two days before. "I do not seem to say. His right hand was a bad surgical case, and Astor left his side. "Yes, I know how to laugh," he said. "I know how to laugh." 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# How American Women Have Made Hospital in Astor Estate a Place of Cheer

## Fame Has Spread to the Trenches in France and Wounded Tommies Beg to Be Taken to This Haven in England, Where Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Phipps Personally Cheer Their Charges to Convalescence.

By HELEN HOFFMAN.

LONDON, April 5.—Something that money cannot buy, something that governments cannot legislate and something that the War Office would find it impossible to make provision for, in its broad work, is the atmosphere of cheer to be found in the big military hospital located in the corner of the great Waldorf Astor estate in England.

The fame of this hospital has reached to the very battlefields of France, and wounded men brought to other hospitals will often make so bold as to request that they may be removed to this superb place.

Not that the men are dissatisfied with the attention they get elsewhere, for the English hospitals are bright and cheery and the nurses are full of kindness and patience; but somehow the long, sunny days, with Mrs. Astor's wonderful smile and good-natured banter with the men is different from the others.

Then there is Mrs. Paul Phipps, too, Mrs. Astor's sister, the younger of the beautiful Langhorne sisters of Virginia, of whom Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is the third.

One time every day, and Sunday as well, one or both of these visitors, by their presence at the hospital, help to wipe from memory the battlefields and the physical pain and suffering of the men who occupy the beds or sit on the long sun porches recuperating.

To a visitor it would appear that the daily program of the hospital was prearranged with the idea of making the men forget their troubles.

When I mentioned this to Mrs. Phipps she appeared surprised. "Why, I suppose this is true," she said. "I hadn't thought of it."

So this was it. Quite as natural as the sun shines, these two self-sufficient women were going among the wounded men, making their days shorter, interesting themselves in their pastimes, their whims and their sufferings.

Mrs. Astor's presence at the hospital has an electric effect. Vivacious, considerate and sympathetic, she has made Mrs. Astor the most popular woman in England. Her presence at the hospital wards to such a degree that the men look forward with the keenest interest to her daily visits.

From cot to cot and from ward to ward, Mrs. Astor goes every day, saying "her boys."

"What are you doing today?" asked Mrs. Astor to a young soldier reading a big needle with silk.

"Remembering this," returned the soldier, "he held up a small black square. His leg had been badly mangled in a trench accident."

"I always told you you would make a good wife for some one," Mrs. Astor said, smiling. "You are a good wife for some one."

"I am, Mrs. Astor," returned the soldier, "I am a good wife for some one."

"I am, Mrs. Astor," returned the soldier, "I am a good wife for some one."

At least half a dozen men were using a needle to equal good advantage.

At the bedside of one young soldier Mrs. Astor lingered, at times stooping over to catch his whispered answer to her queries for a suggestion of something he might like to have.

The boy's pale face wore that expression of indifference of one who has suffered much. "I don't care," he said. "I am right leg rested."

"I am right leg rested," Mrs. Astor said, smiling. "You are a good wife for some one."

"I am, Mrs. Astor," returned the soldier, "I am a good wife for some one."

"I am, Mrs. Astor," returned the soldier, "I am a good wife for some one."

Some distance from the hospital grounds, over splendid terraces of winding ways, where members of royalty and the great men and women of England have been entertained in times long past, the path leads down a woody incline to wonderful sunken gardens, hedged with splendid foliage and flowers.

Flowerbeds instead of floral beauty now serve as a bed for these sunken gardens, and under this flagging lie many young heroes who laid down their lives in the cause of freedom.

Marked on each flowerbed is the name and date and regiment of the man who gave his all in this world's great battle for liberty.

FROM all parts of the earth these young heroes had come—America, Australia, South America and Canada.

"They died in the hospital," explained Mrs. Phipps. "We thought it a nice idea to have them rest here, and those whose families we have not been able to find we may be able to find after the war."

A spring day calm hung over this beautiful spot, far removed from the roar of guns and the blind fate of the enemy sweeping on to her destruction. Here all was peace and quiet. Some day soon the fury will spend itself, and when that day comes, and the authors of this great crime look upon the vast destruction they have wrought, where in all this great scene of desolation and human misery will they find a peace and quiet for their haunted souls?

Then They Shelled the Nuts.

MY brother wrote me about a dinner some of the soldiers gave for two visitors at camp, members of a famous Canadian regiment, who were home on sick leave.

The Sergeant had been carefully coached about giving the toast, but became flustered and this is what he made of it: "Here's to the gallant Eighth, last on the field and the first to leave it."

Glance reigned, then the corporal came gallantly to the rescue.

"Gentlemen," he began, "you must excuse the Sergeant; he never could give a toast decently; he isn't used to public speaking. Now I'll give a toast: Here's to the gallant Eighth, equal to none."

Chicago Tribune.

Charity begins at home, but it isn't charity if it stays there.—Bingham Press.

# Her Vast Estate Converted Into a Camp for Wounded Soldiers



MRS. WALDORF ASTOR

## House-Cleaning Helps

SEVERAL women readers of Good Housekeeping have sent in suggestions for simplifying the spring housecleaning. They are printed in the current issue and among them are the following:

Every afternoon a concert is given in the different wards, and the response from the men is enough in itself to repay the musicians for their trouble.

This band is one of the interesting departments of military life in England. At the beginning of the war it was employed by a well-known American circus, touring at the time in Canada.

The musicians took a vote. They offered the band to the Canadian Government. The offer was finally accepted, and since then thousands of men, listening to these attractive afternoon concerts, have been made to forget, for a time at least, the horrors of war.

HOWEVER, this is the one difficult thing to accomplish for these men—to make them forget.

A young soldier, wearing the blue hospital uniform, out for an afternoon stroll for the first time after a long illness, gazed with childlike wonder on the great green stretch of lawn and the wooded hills beyond.

"That hill over there is just as steep as the one we charged when they sent over the barrage of fire," he said. "I am right leg rested."

"I am right leg rested," Mrs. Astor said, smiling. "You are a good wife for some one."

"I am, Mrs. Astor," returned the soldier, "I am a good wife for some one."

It is largely for the benefit of such patients, suffering from shattered nerves, that a big recreation hall has been provided. Here entertainments are frequently given, and billiards, graphophone, a reading room equipped with magazines and newspapers, and games of all sorts, lure the men from their convalescent idleness to interest in something apart from themselves.

Some distance from the hospital grounds, over splendid terraces of winding ways, where members of royalty and the great men and women of England have been entertained in times long past, the path leads down a woody incline to wonderful sunken gardens, hedged with splendid foliage and flowers.

Flowerbeds instead of floral beauty now serve as a bed for these sunken gardens, and under this flagging lie many young heroes who laid down their lives in the cause of freedom.

Marked on each flowerbed is the name and date and regiment of the man who gave his all in this world's great battle for liberty.

FROM all parts of the earth these young heroes had come—America, Australia, South America and Canada.

"They died in the hospital," explained Mrs. Phipps. "We thought it a nice idea to have them rest here, and those whose families we have not been able to find we may be able to find after the war."

A spring day calm hung over this beautiful spot, far removed from the roar of guns and the blind fate of the enemy sweeping on to her destruction. Here all was peace and quiet. Some day soon the fury will spend itself, and when that day comes, and the authors of this great crime look upon the vast destruction they have wrought, where in all this great scene of desolation and human misery will they find a peace and quiet for their haunted souls?

## How the Order of the Garter Got Its Name.

THE Order of the Garter, the highest honor the British sovereign may bestow and one of the most famous orders of knighthood and chivalry in history, was instituted by Edward III in 1349. It was at first known as the Order of St. George and membership was limited to 25.

Edward having been victorious on land and sea, and having King David of Scotland as prisoner, initiated the order in recognition of the valor of his bravest knights. While not at first called the Order of the Garter, the garter was given pre-eminence among the insignia. It is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French, "Evil to him who evil thereof thinks." There is a tradition that the Countess of Salisbury, while dancing, lost her garter, which her partner, the King, stooped to pick up and return, whereat some of the courtiers tittered. At that Edward wrathfully shouted, "Evil to him who evil thereof thinks," and declared he would make that garter the most glorious emblem in the land.

"I am looking for a hospital," cried the stranger, excitedly. "How is the best way to get to the nearest hospital?" "Just give three cheers for the Kaiser," suggested the patriotic bystander.—Philadelphia Record.

# THE SANDMAN STORY FOR TONIGHT

By Mrs. E. A. Walker.

Ravante—Part II.

AFTER waiting many days to see if she would not change her mind, the King finally gave his consent to the marriage, for he loved his daughter better than anything else in the world, besides the Queen, and wanted to make her happy.

So the wedding day was set and Ravante ordered from the King's tailor a suit of red velvet, trimmed with gold braid, which made him look worse than he did before, but Ravante thought he was handsome and gorgeous looking and spent all the day before the mirror admiring himself after the suit was finished.

All this time the old witch mother was waiting at her cave in the forest to be taken to the castle to live, and after waiting several days she decided to find out if her ungrateful son had forgotten her now that he had gained all he wished and was a Prince.

The old witch arrived at the castle just as the wedding was to take place, but the servants would not let such a wretched looking creature enter until she declared she would make such a noise everybody would hear her if they did not call Ravante.

So the servants went to the King, who ordered them to bring her in where the Princess and all the guests were assembled.

"Have you forgotten your old mother?" she said when she saw her son.

"Put that woman out of the castle," said Ravante. "She must be crazy. She is no one I ever saw before."

"ASK the Princess who I am," said the old witch.

"Why, you are the old woman whom Ravante promised he would bring here to live," said the Princess. "He said he would come back for you when we were married."

Ravante would not own her as his mother, and in another instant she had pointed her sharp, lean finger at the Princess and said, "Look and see him as he is."

The little Princess closed her eyes and swayed as if she would fall. Then she opened her eyes and looked at the wretched Ravante.

"Oh, oh!" she cried. "Who is this dreadful creature?"

Before anyone could reply the witch had pointed her finger at the King and said to him: "You shall go back where you came from, an ungrateful creature; begone in your own shape."

With a cry of fear the guests saw a huge fox leap through the window and run across the garden, leaping the wall with a bound.

When the King and his guests turned to look for the witch she had disappeared, but through the window they saw an old woman bent over and shaking with grief going down the path.

"Run after her and bring her back," said the King to his servant. "She has saved the Princess; we must take care of her now."

So the old witch was brought back and given a good home in the castle grounds, where she kept all harm from the little Princess ever afterwards.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

## Second-Hand Pianos Wanted.

ANYONE having an old piano to sell can find a ready market in England. It is an interesting sidelight of the war that England's piano trade is more active than in many years, and because of restricted production the business is mainly in used instruments. The demand comes principally from provincial music centers where there has been such a marked increase in wages since the beginning of the war.

A great round-up of secondhand pianos is in progress in London and the suburbs. People in many districts are receiving orders from dealers to purchase their instruments and apparently some dealers are circulating whole neighborhoods in the hope of finding a few families willing to dispose of their pianos.

The wood and wire formerly used in making pianos are now required for aeroplanes and many of the larger piano manufacturers have given over their plants to aeroplane construction. Labor in the piano industry is also scarce.

Secondhand baby grand pianos, which are most in demand, sell rapidly at 100 guineas (\$150), if in good condition. A few years ago the same instruments were sold at about \$365. Secondhand upright grand pianos that were formerly sold new at about \$120 now bring \$250.

## The First Gold Filling for Teeth.

THE first dentist to fill the nerve cavity with gold was Edward Maynard, who was born in Madison, N. J., 65 years ago. Maynard was the inventor of many of the instruments now used in dental surgery. He had a varied career. His ambition was to become a soldier, and he was appointed to the position of military academy, but resigned because of ill health. In 1835 he graduated in dental surgery and settled in Washington, where he practiced for fifty-five years. While Dr. Maynard was experimenting with improved fillings for teeth and inventing new appliances Dr. William T. G. Morton, a Boston dentist, robbed surgery of much of its horror by introducing the use of ether in operations. This was in 1844, a few years after the first dental college in America was founded in Baltimore. Dr. Maynard was also the inventor of the breech-loading Maynard rifle patented in 1851, which was the forerunner of the modern rifle. He died in Washington in 1911.

What is called temptation is only inclination's opportunity.—Albany Journal.

# Anecdotes of Liberty Loan Sale Entered for the Prize of \$100 Bond

FOLLOWING are some more anecdotes sent in to the Post-Dispatch in the contest for the \$100 Liberty Bond, offered for the best true story of the sale of a Bond of the Third series. Details of the offer are printed elsewhere in this paper.

## He Had the Money Handy.

HIS was just like any other man, and quiet, which, no doubt, explains why his prominence was not greater. He was a stenographer, at a nominal salary, and his name was Gus. Due to his quiet ways, his associates named him "Gloomy Gus." No one in the office understood him, and he seemed to have no intimate associates.

When the committee was formed on the War Savings Stamps they drew lots as to who should interview "Gloomy Gus," the thought being it would be hard work to get him to take even a few, one, two or three stamps. The one who drew the lot to speak to him started to explain they would like very much that he take a few stamps every month. He stopped the conversation by asking "How much are they?" and in reply, was advised he could buy a \$5 stamp for \$4.12. Not another word; he reached for his check book and wrote a check for \$4.12 to buy \$50 in stamps.

The amount seemed large, so when the office was asked for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan, it was debated whether it would be proper to ask Gus to subscribe; but it was thought they would see everyone, and a second associate was set for the interview. When asked to subscribe, he, without saying a word, reached for his bank book and wrote a check for \$50 and passed it over. He came around and resumed his duties at the typewriter, just as if that was an every-day happening.

Then the clerks thought, "Well, how can he subscribe so very much?" and the best conclusions reached have been, since the war started he has been keeping his money in cash for the very purpose of helping the Government in war work, and in doing so has certainly done his part and proven his loyalty.

H. W. M.

## Had Her "Up in the Air."

THE following incident in connection with the sale of the Liberty Bond occurred in the home of Mrs. Keller, 5131 Cates avenue. Little Laddie came home from school one afternoon and rushing into the house, all excitement over his new dignity as a salesman for the Third Liberty Bond, he spied Nora, the housekeeper, on the top of a stepladder washing paint.

"Nora," laughed the little fellow, "if you ever want to get down from that ladder you just got to buy a Liberty Bond from me—just right now," and before Nora came to her senses she had bought a \$100 bond. Mrs. J. K. RIGER.

## Potato Delicacies

THERE are plenty of potatoes this year and the food administration is urging that they be widely used. Here are directions for several potato dishes:

When plain, boiled potatoes are desired, pare, and when done drain off the water and season lightly with butter. For variation grated cheese may be added.

Potato and Celery Escallop—Cut six to eight medium-sized uncooked potatoes, one onion, and about one cupful of celery in quarter-inch pieces. Pare and slice potatoes and put in layers in a greased baking dish with a little minced onion, celery which has been parboiled, salt, paprika and bits of margarine between the layers. Cover with hot milk, dot with margarine and cook until potatoes are tender. Remove cover to brown. Grated cheese may be added at this time if desired.

Creamed Potatoes and Green Peppers—Boil one pound of potatoes and keep in fine milk and rub it over the article to be cleaned.

To clean copper or brass dip a cut lemon in fine milk and rub it over the article to be cleaned.

## Church Announcements

Your index to tomorrow's services at the leading churches of St. Louis

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**  
Subject of the lesson service at each church. "Evolution After Darwin." 8:30 a. m. First Church, King's highway and Broadway. 9:30 a. m. Second Church, 424 Washington. 10:30 a. m. Third Church, 2524 Russell av. 11:30 a. m. Fourth Church, 5549 Page bl. 11:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Klopkamp's Hall, 1111 Grand av. 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room same location. 12:30 p. m. What place will Christ have in the new world? Will there be an appreciation of Jesus? Will life in the new world be worth living without his ideals and spirit?

**Second Baptist Church**  
King's highway, Washington and Broadway. Sunday, April 28, 8 a. m. In Union Services with St. John's Methodist Church. Church Band. The choir of both churches will sing. What place will Christ have in the new world? Will there be an appreciation of Jesus? Will life in the new world be worth living without his ideals and spirit?

**First Presbyterian Church**  
Washington Bl. and Marsh St. WILLIAM ROBERT KING, Pastor. Two Courses of Sermons: "The Church and the New Era." "The Real Issues of This War." TOMORROW. "America's Place in the World." "The Political Issues of the War." 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

**Mr. F. J. Tharp**  
For 15 years Missionary to China, will speak (D. V.)  
**St. Louis Bible Hall,**  
1416 Pines av.  
8:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 9:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 10:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 11:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 12:30 a. m. "The Word of God." 1:30 a. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 2:30 a. m. "The Word of God." 3:30 a. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 4:30 a. m. "The Word of God." 5:30 a. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 6:30 a. m. "The Word of God." 7:30 a. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 8:30 a. m. "The Word of God." 9:30 a. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 10:30 a. m. "The Word of God." 11:30 a. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 12:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 1:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 2:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 3:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 4:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 5:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 6:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 7:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 8:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 9:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 10:30 p. m. "The Word of God." 11:30 p. m. "The Power of the Prayers." 12:30 a. m. 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# If Christy Mathewson "Goes Over" It Looks Like the Cincinnati Reds Will Go Under

## JACKSON'S CLEAN DRIPES TOO MUCH FOR JONES' TEAM

White Sox Sluggers Figures Prominently in Each of Six Runs for Champions.

## LOWDERMILK IS CHASED

Big Right-Hander Removed in Fifth Inning to Allow Pinch-Hitter to Bat.

## Browns-White Sox Game is postponed.

The game scheduled for this afternoon between the Browns and White Sox was postponed shortly after noon because of rain. This was the third cancellation of a contest in the four days that the Browns have been at home. The world's champions close their stay in this city with a game tomorrow, if weather permits.

Gen. Joe Jackson, just one of nine White Sox, proved one too many for the Browns yesterday and Fielder Jones' crew was forced to acknowledge defeat in their first appearance in the American League on their home ground.

There's this to be thankful for, viz: only one Joe Jackson was in the game yesterday. It's horrible to imagine what might have happened if all the peppy Hoss had emulated Mister Joe.

For the White Sox bagged half a dozen runs during the afternoon, while the Browns could get but two. The point of this story is that Jackson was responsible for every one of the six runs the Sox scored. He got four hits in as many trips to the plate, and each of them was particularly damaging to the home team.

Consequently stated, here's what Jackson accomplished in one afternoon: First Inning—Almost felled Maisei with a hot grounder good for a single, scoring Liebold.

Fourth Inning—Cracked the first ball pitched for a home run into the right-field bleachers, scoring behind Eddie Collins, who had previously walked.

Fifth Inning—Walked to center, drove over Liebold and Weaver with the fourth and fifth bases for the champions. Later scored the final run himself on an error by Nunnaker.

Seventh Inning—Connected for his fourth hit, which went for naught, as there were two down and "Ketch was easy" for Maisei and Siler.

## Bad Day for Lowdermilk.

From which it might be judged that Jackson was in the game up to his neck. He was, Nunnaker's misadventure served to irritate the soreness, although it later developed that the Sox had enough runs to win, hence it was as well to pass up the incident. Lie perhaps was a little bit too anxious to kill off an attempted double steal with Jackson on third and Felch on first. The latter started for second and Nunnaker saw to it that Gerber returned it and when Nunnaker tried to pin Jackson in a run-up, he tossed a ball into left field.

Aside from Jackson, there were many number of sightings in the open worthy of mention. Grover Lowdermilk, who won from the Sox in the first game in Chicago, tried to repeat, but it wasn't Grover's day, as subsequent happenings proved. He was removed at the end of the fifth to let Ernie Johnson hit for him, and Lefty Liefield finished out the agony. Claude Williams was in anything but great form and it seemed highly probable that the Browns might obtain revenge for the 5-2-0 beating the little southpaw gave them in Chicago, but Jones' men were unable to do anything with the opposing hurler when a hit would produce a run.

## Browns Score in Second.

A single by Gerber and successive doubles by Lowdermilk and Tobin gave the home club their only two runs in the second. They had one or more men running on the sacks in every inning subsequently, with the exception of the fifth and seventh, but nothing substantial developed.

The preliminaries were impressive, and military in nature. The Jefferson Barracks Band and a company of specially drilled fighting men paraded around the field, the players also joining in. Col. Hunter, commandant at Jefferson Barracks, pitched the first ball.

One of the most pleasing developments, however, was the attendance. Despite two successive postponements and the fact that the weather was threatening almost up to game time, about 5000 were present to witness the get-away. This was considerably above expectations of local officials.

## GIBBONS AND McFARLAND BOX A SIX ROUND DRAW

DES MOINES, Mo., April 27.—Camp Dodge defeated Camp Taylor in a boxing tournament here last night. A six-round exhibition bout between Mike Gibbons and Packy McFarland was declared a draw by Referee Ed Smith.

The Camp Dodgers won the 125-pound, 145-pound, and the heavy weight bouts; the 125-pound affair went to Camp Taylor and the 155-pound mid was a draw. There were no knockouts, every contest being decided on points.

Bert, Karl Cadocak of Camp Dodge easily tossed Sager, Buttermere and Taylor wrestling star, in an exhibition contest, taking the first fall in six minutes with a head scissors, and the second in two minutes with a double wristlock.

The Gibbons-McFarland bout was distinctly an exhibition affair, the participants working constantly with open gloves.

## SPORT SALAD BY L. C. Davis

### The Revue.

THE Browns were humbled. G. Lowdermilk crumbled. Before the attack of the Hoss; Joe Jackson's four-bagger Made Lowdermilk stagger—Some wallop was General Joe's.

The soldiers invaded The park and paraded. Around with a militant air; The music was footing. The rosters were rooting. And song hoisters sang "Over There."

The weather was crummy. The crowd was quite skimpy. Compared to the seasons of yore; But weather conditions Cut down the admissions. And rosters were chilled to the core.

The batting was thrilling. And so was the drilling; The music was strict, au fait. When Jim Burke of "Ours" Was handed some flowers. The populace shouted, "hooray!"

### Forecast.

For St. Louis—Large quantities of weather consisting mostly of rain.

Some young men were found to have been making a practice of gambling on the roof of a church in Oklahoma City. All right for the enthusiast, but it's no place to shoot craps.

Wonder who will be sporting editor of the proposed new "City Record." Ought to be a good opening there for some enterprising young man with a working knowledge of penmanship and skat.

Everything seems to be going along swimmingly in the duck pin tournament.

Great weather we've been having of late. Especially for duck pins.

Lowdermilk is rather a long name for box score purposes. Why not condense it and cut out the milk?

### Don't Him Off!

It has come at last! The insistent Senegambian with the whisk beard has invaded the sacred precincts of the baseball park. The ball park used to be the one place in the

## Hamilton Winner of Third Straight

Former Brown Found for 10 Hits, but Reds Are Able to Score Only One Tally.

Earl Hamilton, the former Brownie won his third straight game for the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, when he downed the Reds, 7 to 1. Although Hamilton was found for 10 safeties, he kept them so well scattered that Matty's men were unable to score until the ninth inning. In the three contests he has pitched this season, Hamilton has permitted just three runs. And these came from a total of 31 safeties.

## Giants Win Another.

It's nine in a row for the Giants now. McGraw's men pounced on Brooklyn pitchers for a 11-5 victory yesterday. Ross Young and Larry Doyle were the batting heroes. Demare and Causey pitched for the New Yorks. While it was the ninth straight victory for the Giants, it was the ninth straight defeat for Robinson's aggregation.

With Hubert Leonard on hurling hill, the Boston Red Sox gained a 2-1 victory over the Athletics. A wild pitch by Perry, who held the lead to four hits, and Kopp's error lost for the Mackmen in the seventh inning. Leonard was found for four safeties.

Miles Main, making his first appearance of the season, pitched the Phillies to a 3-1 victory over the Braves. Main allowed four hits, while Hearn, his opponent, gave six.

After losing three straight, Walter Johnson landed a 9-4 victory over Yankees yesterday. McGraw and Thormahlen, two of Huggins' recruits, pitchers, were pounded hard.

## HANDBALL TITLE HOLDER HAS LEAD OF ONE GAME OVER CINCINNATI RIVAL

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—James Kelly of New York, the world's champion at handball met two Cincinnati men in championship games this afternoon and last night and won five out of seven games played.

Kelly's first match was with Walter Ratterman who he defeated in two straight games 21 to 7 and 21 to 11.

Kelly's second match was with Walter Hoss of Cincinnati, the Ohio State champion, five games being played with Kelly winning three and losing two. This match was the best six out of eleven games, the concluding matches being scheduled for tonight.

## LAST NIGHT'S FIGHTS

Camp Dodge defeated Camp Taylor in a boxing tournament at Des Moines. A six-round exhibition bout between Mike Gibbons and Packy McFarland was declared a draw.

Tom Gibbons was the decision over Gus Christie in a 10-round bout at Terre Haute, Ind. Bobby Waugh won from Harvey Thorpe in 15 rounds at Tulsa, Ok.

Eddie McGee and Phil Harrison fought a 10-round draw at Racine, Wis.

## ALEXANDER YIELDS TWO HITS IN LAST GAME WITH BRUINS

Both of These Are Made by Hornsby and Result in Tallies, but Cubs Win, 3-2.

## PITCHER BUYS BONDS

Right-Hander Who Reports at Funston Next Week Subscribes for \$5000 Worth.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Jack Hendricks' Cardinals contributed brilliantly to making Grover Cleveland Alexander's farewell to baseball a notable occasion. They put up as brilliant a battle as we could imagine, and although held to two hits, both made by Roger Hornsby, they manufactured two runs with their assistance and it took the Cubs best efforts to pull out a ninth inning victory. The score was 3 to 2. Alexander reports at Camp Funston next week.

The Cubs seem to have arrived in popular favor here for the first time since the Federal League was crossed with the old National Leaguers. A crowd of 6000 was attracted despite villainous weather conditions to see Alex's final performance. They rooted and cheered at every step of the road, something not heard at the park before and it tickled the club owners mightily.

Alexander came on from his home in St. Paul, Minn., where he had made a visit to say good-by to his mother and friends and had not touched a ball for four days. He went into the box amid great cheering and presentations of flowers and brief speeches and proceeded to pitch one of the best games of his career. An error by Hollister in the ninth probably deprived him of a one-hit victory.

He was unsteady at the start and passed Smith. He then settled and easy infield chances disposed of Niehoff and Baird. Hornsby made half the Cardinals' hit total when he appeared in the second and sent Smith to left. Smith came home. Then Alex tightened up and fanned Cruise. He started to cheer, when he then, on fanning Smyth and Snyder in the next round.

An error by Kilduff in the third gave the Cubs a lead. A clean double and final pass gave Cruise a life in the seventh. Otherwise it was one-run game. Alex's last out was a fly ball to center, when he was then, on fanning Smyth and Snyder in the next round.

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## Penney Freshman Wins Pentathlon Honors in East

Relay Championships of Country Will Be Decided in Penn Relay Meet Today.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Unless weather conditions interfere, record performances are looked for on Franklin Field today at the final days sport of the University of Pennsylvania's annual carnival of relay races. While the war has robbed the athletic world of many of its stars the best men still in the college will toe the scratch in a number of national championships.

The blue ribbon events of track athletes, the one, two and four mile relay championships of America, together with the high and preparatory school relay championships are among the features on the program. Missions, Chicago and Iowa, the one, two and four mile western relay championships, are here with their men in fine condition. The best in the East in those events.

The 100 yards dash, the 120 yards hurdles, pole vault, high jump, shot put and broad jump, all special events, will bring together champions from the East and West.

Legs will toe the scratch in a number of national championships. The blue ribbon events of track athletes, the one, two and four mile relay championships of America, together with the high and preparatory school relay championships are among the features on the program. Missions, Chicago and Iowa, the one, two and four mile western relay championships, are here with their men in fine condition. The best in the East in those events.

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## MISS DURACK SETS NEW 500-YARDS SWIM MARK

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A new world's record for women in the 500-yard swim was established by Miss Durack of Australia, on March 18 at Sydney, New South Wales, according to mail advices received here yesterday. The record was 7m. 31.58. The former record, held by Claire Galligan of New York, was 7m. 31.15.

## Rowland Thinks He Has Four of Best Fielding Pitchers in Game

Clarence Rowland believes that Mel Wolfgang, who is being groomed for a regular's job this year, can come through, he will have four of the greatest fielding pitchers in the national pastime in Wolfgang, Williams, Cloutier and Faber. This, in the opinion of Rowland, is bound to redound to the benefit of the club because he will have five dependable infielders instead of the usual four.

Williams proved yesterday that he knows how to conduct himself as a fielding man. He handled four chances, each of which were out of the ordinary. Particularly was the one which he handled in the seventh inning. He was the two chances Walter Gerber gave him.

In the ninth, when the Browns had put on a belated rally, Williams raced over to first to take a throw from Gandil on a bouncer from Gerber's bat. He reached the bag just ahead of the runner and took the throw in easy fashion.

Rowland is particularly strong for Wolfgang's fielding. He points with pride to the fact that Mel had 11 assists in a game against the Senators last season, a day on which he defeated Walter Johnson twice.

Wolfgang has been of little use to the Sox since he became entangled in some poison ivy on a training trip several seasons ago. However, Rowland believes he is ready now. He has high hopes that he will take his regular turn at first.

Another Ray Schalk? The Sox claim to have two Ray Schalks this season, although it's hard to imagine a receiver that can cope with the little boy from Litchfield. The second Schalk is George

## Today's IF Table

### Standings of the Teams.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.					
TEAM.	W.	L.	Pct.	Win. Loss.	
Boston	9	2	.818	833	750
Cleveland	5	2	.714	750	625
Chicago	2	1	.667	750	500
Detroit	2	2	.500	600	400
Washington	4	5	.444	500	400
New York	4	7	.364	417	333
Philadelphia	8	6	.333	400	300
CARDINALS	5	5	.500	375	250
BROWNS	2	5	.286	375	250

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TEAM.	W.	L.	Pct.	Win. Loss.	
New York	9	0	1.000	1,000	900
Philadelphia	7	1	.875	800	700
Chicago	5	3	.625	687	556
Pittsburgh	4	3	.571	625	500
Cincinnati	4	4	.500	583	444
CARDINALS	2	5	.286	375	250
Boston	2	7	.222	300	200
Brooklyn	0	9	.000	100	000

### Yesterday's Results.

Chicago 6-0-0, Browns 2-0-3. Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Lowdermilk, Lefield and Nunnaker.  
Washington 5-0-4, New York 4-7-1. Batteries—Johnson and Altmann; McGraw, Thormahlen and Hannah.  
Boston 2-4-0, Philadelphia 1-7-1. Batteries—Leonard and Agnew; Perry and Perkins.  
Detroit-Cleveland postponed.  
NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
Chicago 5-2-3, Cardinals 2-2-3. Batteries—Alexander and Killefer; May, Sherfield, Ames and Snyder.  
New York 11-10-3, Brooklyn 5-11-2. Batteries—Demare, Causey and Rariden; Mitchell, Grimes, Russell, Pitt and Wheat.  
Philadelphia 3-0-0, Boston 0-4-2. Batteries—Smith and Adams; Hearn and Henry, Tregeuer.  
Pittsburgh 7-11-0, Cincinnati 4-2-2. Batteries—Hamilton and Schmidt; Eller, Conley and Allen.

### Today's Schedule.

Chicago at 10-0-0, Browns 2-0-3. Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Lowdermilk, Lefield and Nunnaker.  
Washington at Philadelphia, cloudy, 3 p. m.  
Cleveland at Detroit, cloudy, 3 p. m.  
Washington at New York, cloudy, 3 p. m.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Chicago, cloudy, 3 p. m.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, clear, 3 p. m.  
New York at Brooklyn, cloudy, 3 p. m.  
Philadelphia at Boston, cloudy, 3 p. m.

A Diamond for a Wedding Gift. Credit, Lottis Bros. & Co., 24 N. 308 N. E. Ord.

## JOE STECHER AND LEWIS WRESTLE TO DRAW IN 2 HOURS

"Strangler" in Danger Only Once After Rival Clamps on His Reputed "Scissors."

## HEADLOCK USED OFTEN

One of Surprises Comes When Nebraska Applies It Better Than His Opponent.

NEW YORK, April 27.—"Scissors" and "head lock"—draw! After two hours of thrilling, tugging at Madison Square Garden last night Joe Stecher and Ed "Strangler" Lewis were just as much in dispute over the respective merits of their justly celebrated wrestling grips as before. Neither man could pin the other, though they applied their pet grips dozens and dozens of times.

Two hours will never be enough time for these fellows to settle the matter of individual supremacy. A test, one of endurance alone, seems to be the solution to the wrestling war between the pair.

Stecher has power and strength enough to break the powerful arm band with which Lewis rushes his hand with which Lewis rushes his hand with which Lewis rushes his hand.

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## WRAY'S COLUMN

Willard is Bunkered.

JESS WILLARD, 35 pounds up and nine weeks to go, has decided to play out his attempt to get into physical condition, Chicago patches state. Disgusted with the determined opposition to July 4 title contest with Fulton, Jess apparently has made up his mind that the event will have to be abandoned.

However, Willard ought to keep on training against the moment when the match CAN be put on. As matters now appear he will need all the time he can get to condition himself.

Besides, should the event be favorably acted upon May 4, Jess would then find himself in a very bad plight. He would then have just eight weeks and four days to condition himself, following a lay-off of practically three years. It needs no expert testimony to prove that this cannot be done.

But it also makes a deplorable exhibition, coming from a champion. Should the opposing fighter develop a similar fondness for shirking the match would be about as thrilling as come back with slight training after long idleness. History says it can't be done.

Jess, if he has any idea of making a serious fight for the championship, had better profit by the fate of all his aged predecessors who sought to come back with slight training after long idleness. History says it can't be done.

Only once did it seem to weaken under the cruel scissors grip. Stecher got the hold after an hour and a half of brave attempts, and when the Strangler finally broke away he almost collapsed from exhaustion. Also, Lewis has found a way to thwart the scissors grind. Every time except in the instance mentioned Lewis broke the hold by deliberately rolling across the platform.

He had the strength to take the astonished farmer boy with him in these cork rolls, and invariably the "scissors" came to grief under the ropes on the opposite side of the ring. Two men seldom won the harder for a fall. The pair of them showed marks of the continuous clashing. Lewis' head was bruised and lumpy and Stecher's left eye was "mused" and a stream trickled from his nose as a result of a smash when their heads came together.

It was a pretty contest to watch. The men were clean and fair in everything they did, and their work held the spectators intact to a man until long after midnight. The ladies, too, stuck it out, for indeed they are real wrestling fans. There were hundreds of them scattered through the "scissors."

When Stecher gripped Lewis in the "scissors" after 30 minutes, he held the "strangler" in the vice for fully ten minutes. The referee, who was the referee, realizing that his charge was in imminent danger, yelled for Lewis to "keep rolling." That seemed to be Lewis' defense against the "scissors." This time, however, Stecher blocked the roll and squeezed away for dear life. The breath was forced out of Lewis badly by the sheer power of Stecher's wadly legs. When Lewis finally broke the hold he was all but out and was a lucky man to escape, and he seemed to know and appreciate that fact.

He sparred away for second wind and recovered sufficiently to resume head locking again. With nearly half an hour to go, Lewis made desperate efforts to pin Joe with the headlock.

Stecher uses headlock. A remarkable feature of the struggle was the fact that Stecher applied more headlocks than Lewis, and he applied them better than the man who is supposed to be master of the grip. Lewis got a laugh when he tried to pin a scissors hold on Joe in the second hour of the tug.

At the end of 50 minutes Stecher applied one of the Strangler's own, and Lewis just did escape a flopping. In getting out of it Lewis instituted a series of frog leaps that brought him up in an arm of William Gibson, a justly celebrated Bronx character.

The closest shave of the bout came when Stecher climbed aboard with the scissors. Joe appeared to have the lock adjusted to his liking, but Lewis broke it. By sheer strength he picked himself and Stecher up bodily and shook himself free, Joe flying over his head and landing in a heap on the mat.

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# GRAIN MARKETS

## SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS.

Reported by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

	Opening	High	Low	Close	Close, Friday	Close Last Year
<b>MAY CORN</b>						
Chicago .....	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4 @	127 1/4 a	150 1/2
Kansas City .....	127 1/4 @	127 1/2 @	127 1/4	127 1/2 b	127 1/2 @	150 1/2 b
<b>JULY CORN</b>						
St. Louis .....	152 1/4	153 1/2 b	149 1/4	149 1/2 b	153 1/2 b	146 1/2 b
Chicago .....	152 1/2 @	152 1/2	148 1/4	148 1/2 @	152 1/2 @	146 1/2 @

Kansas City	156 1/2 @ 1 1/2	160 1/2	152 1/2	132 1/4	1/4	156 1/2 @ 1 1/2	143 1/4
Chicago	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	80 1/4	87 1/2		
St. Louis	84 1/4 @ 84 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2 @	84 1/2		71 1/2
Chicago	75 1/2 @	75 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2	84 1/2		68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
St. Louis	74 1/2						
Chicago	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2 @ 74 1/2	74 1/2		65 1/2

**Cash Grain Elsewhere**

**CHICAGO, April 27**—Corn—No. 2, yellow, nominal; No. 2, yellow, \$1.65 1/2 @ 1 1/2; No. 4, yellow, \$1.55 1/2 @ 1 1/2; No. 2, white, standard, \$1.65 1/2 @ 1 1/2; No. 4, white, standard, \$1.55 1/2 @ 1 1/2; No. 2, \$2.00. **Barley**, \$1.45 @ 1 1/2; **Buckwheat**, \$1.68 @ 1 1/2; **Oats**, Timothy, \$1.68 @ 1 1/2; **Clover**, \$1.68 @ 1 1/2.

[illegible]

Bond Sale. All reservations can be used on that date at Victoria Theater.  
 ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.  
 MRS. NATHAN GOODMAN, Chairman.

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♦♦♦♦♦  
**ORPHEUM THEATER**  
 NINTH AT ST. CHARLES  
 15— TWICE DAILY — 8:15  
 Mr. Martin Beck Presents  
 MADAME SARA  
**BERNHARDT**  
 ♦♦♦♦♦

**JEFFERSON**—ST. LOUIS LEAD-  
 NO PLAYERS  
**RICHARD BENNETT IN**  
**THE VERY IDEA!**  
 THERE'S A LAUGH EVERY MINUTE  
 Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform fill Prices  
 Today—Last Time  
**NEXT SUNDAY SEATS NOW SELLING**  
 Hears. Lee & J. Shubert Present their  
 Old and Music from the  
**OVER THE TOP**  
 A Feast of Feasts in a Garden of Lovers  
 The World's Greatest

Alexander Kids  
Bowen, Walters & Crooker  
Lenny Lucas: Norworth Trio: Eddy Duo  
**MAMA CARUS** and Larry Comer  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**GRAND VAUDEVILLE 15-25c**  
**HOYT'S MINSTRELS**  
Vaudeville's Supreme Minstrel Production  
at the Grand Vaudeville Theatre  
Florida Barlow & Eldridge  
The Famous Four  
Helen Morton—Paul Peterson & Co.  
Bessie & La Belle  
Nigger Heaven Story—M. M. to 11 P.  
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**PLAYETY—MATINEE DAILY**  
LADIES, 15c  
**Star and Garter Show**  
Next Week—Sam Hovos and His  
Company.

**BASEBALL TODAY**  
3:00 P. M.  
**BROWNS vs. WHITE SOX**  
Seats on Sale Dangler & Hata Clean  
and 311 N. Broadway, between Olive  
and Locust. Phone OLiver 5173.

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.**

**NAIL YOUR CONVICTIONS  
DOWN OUTLAWS**

**STANDARD** Burlesque  
Mat. Daily  
**KYRA—Pacemakers**  
NEXT—AUTO GIRLS

**WELZ** GRAND OPENING  
GARDEN AND  
DANCING PAVILION  
600 GRAVOY AV.  
Saturday Evening, April 27  
Dancing Wednesday, Saturday and  
Sunday Even.  
Cherokee Cars Direct.

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.**

**DOWN WITH FACTS—**

Every American who is loyal knows that our Nation's cause is just. But do they know why? The basic reasons for the cause of Democracy are found in the graphic narrative.

**My Four Years in Germany**

AMBASSADOR GERARD'S POWERFUL INDICTMENT OF GERMAN INTRIGUE AND FALSITY.

**A** **SEVENTH AND MARKET**

**AMERICAN**

NOW SHOWING  
TWICE DAILY  
2:30—8:30

1000 Seats at  
Each Performance  
500 Choice Seats  
Every Performance

75c  
50c

# NEW GRAND CENTRAL

**Admission, 10c**

**C-SHENANDOAH-15c**  
Cash. 10c. Nickel 5c to 11c

**MARY WARREN**  
In "The Vortex."  
**VIOLA DANA**  
In "Breakers Ahead."

**NG'S-3c**  
Matinee Daily at 11 10c-20c  
Tonight, 8:30 to 11

**MARGERY WILSON**  
"The Law of the Great Northwest"

**J. BARNEY SHERRY**  
In "WHO KILLED WALTON"

suburban home-Want list? See  
at Dispatch Wanta.



LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER THIRTEEN.—By GOLDBERG.

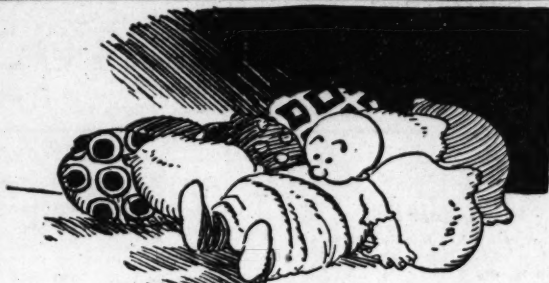
(Copyright, 1918,  
by R. A. Ramsey.)



WHEN CICERO PLOP WAS A LITTLE KID HE KNEW EVERY WORD IN THE LANGUAGE, HE DID.



HIS UNCLAS AND AUNT'S ALL PREDICTED THAT HE WOULD SOME FUTURE DAY A GREAT ORATOR BE;



NOW, LEOPOLD ZOOK NEVER UTTERED A SOUND. NO ONE HARDLY KNEW THAT THE KID WAS AROUND.



HIS FATHER'S AMBITIONS WERE PUT ON THE BUM. HE THOUGHT THAT THE BABY WAS BORN DEAF AND DUMB—



LET US SEE WHAT BRIGHT CICERO'S DOING TODAY. HE'S ONLY A SUPER WITH NOTHING TO SAY.



WHILE LEOPOLD ZOOK, WE ARE PROUD TO MAKE KNOWN, IS OUT MAKING TALKS FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN.



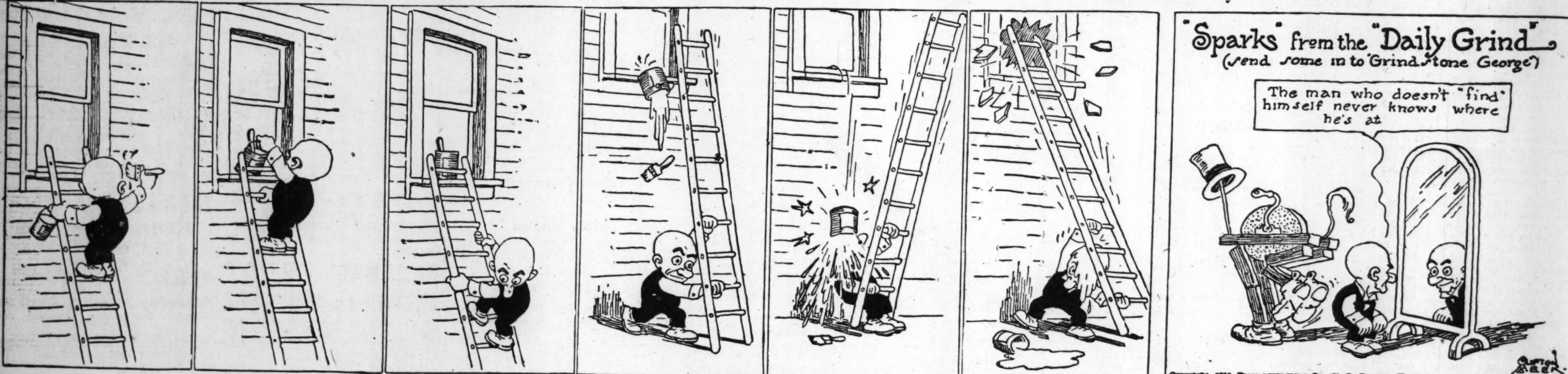
Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



"SAY, POP!"—MAW'S THEORY AND PRACTICE DON'T SQUARE.—By PAYNE.



GRINDSTONE GEORGE—THE TOP OF THE LADDER DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN SUCCESS.—By MEEK.



"MEET your new neighbors, have you? What kind of people are they?"  
"Newly rich and sports. They know the parts of an auto better than the parts of speech."—Boston Transcript.

VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN



PENNY ANTE—The Fellow Who Held a Royal Flush in 1894.

By Jean Knott



Soci

VOL. 704 NO.

Text  
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